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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Lax-o-Lax
A pleasant and palatable laxative to use in various forms of constipation
"Just the laxative the modern people need."
ROY & CO.
178, Princess St., BOMBAY 2

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC

Secret Of Halifax Mission To Hitler

Question In Commons: Speaker Intervenes

PREMIER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

Invitation To French Premier And Foreign Minister

LONDON, November 24.

"I am satisfied that the visit has been valuable in furthering the desire, which I believe, is generally felt in both the countries to establish closer mutual understanding."

This was the substance of the Premier's reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding Lord Halifax's visit to Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that Lord Halifax saw General Goering, Dr. Goebbels and other prominent leaders in addition to Herr Hitler. The conversations were confidential in character and, therefore, the Premier was not prepared to make a further statement at the present stage.

Replying to supplementary question Mr. Chamberlain said that no formal agreement had been reached and emphasised that speculations which had appeared in the press were not only irresponsible, but highly inaccurate.

Liberal Mr. Mander asked for an assurance that there was no foundation for the statement that the Government were considering giving to Germany a free hand in Austria and Czechoslovakia in exchange for an assurance that Germany would not make colonial demands for six years. The speaker intervened.

Replying to another supplementary question Mr. Chamberlain said that no pledges had been given and no commitments would be made without the house having an opportunity of discussion.—Reuter.

French Statesman To Visit London

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain confirmed that M. Chautemps and M. Delbos have accepted the British invitation to visit London on November 29 and November 30 to exchange views on the international situation with himself and Mr. Eden.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC TALKS NEXT WEEK

PARIS, November 24.

The talks between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden and M. Chautemps and M. Delbos will take place next Monday or Tuesday according to a message from London.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

LONDON, November 24.

It is confirmed that M. Chautemps and M. Delbos have been invited to visit London shortly. It is believed that they have been invited to come on Friday and stay for the week-end, but the acceptance of the date of the visit must be settled in Paris.

It is understood that they will be devoted to a general discussion of international questions of interest to both the countries.—Reuter

Question Of German Credits Not Raised

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

Competent German and French quarter assured Reuter that the question of German credits to public bodies in the French colonies was never raised. Business circles, state that credits were repeatedly given for financing works by big German firms abroad or carrying out barter transactions but these were purely on business lines.—Reuter

What Hitler Told Halifax

No Negotiations Before Germany's Claims Are Satisfied

PARIS, November 24

The acceptance of the invitation by M. Chautemps and M. Delbos to visit London is confirmed in authoritative circles.

According to Madame Tabouis writing in "L'Oeuvre", when Lord Halifax saw Herr Hitler, the latter required, before opening any negotiations, the recognition of the right of Germany to colonial equality in the world and the return of the former German colonies, although Germany was prepared to wait for six years, provided European sentiment was not directed against Germany.

There could be no question of Germany returning to the League until all questions interesting Germany were favourably settled and there was complete reform of the League Covenant.—Reuter.

DEFINITE BUT SLOW PROGRESS IN GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

WARDHA, November 24.

Dr. Narbada Prasad saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

There is a definite but slow progress in Gandhiji's health.—A. P.

KHANS COME TO TRUCE

NEW DELHI, November 24.

Khan of Khar and Khan of Nawagai who have been fighting for some time are reported to have come to truce for eight months during which period none will try to build any further fortifications, but will have only small piquets to protect their interests.—United Press.

FR. MINISTERS FOR LONDON

PARIS, Nov. 24.

It is understood that M. Chautemps and M. Delbos will visit London probably at the end of the week at the British Government's invitation to discuss with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden the situation arising out of Lord Halifax's talks in Germany, notably German claims which it is believed, Herr Hitler expounded to Lord Halifax, the Spanish conflict and Italy's attitude towards the Sino-Japanese hostilities.—Reuter.

Is It Not A Bad Precedent?

Cambridge Lecturer For Entomological Research Work At New Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

I understand one lecturer in Zoology in Cambridge by name Salt is likely to be brought over to India for Entomological research work under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The proposed appointment has given rise to some dissatisfaction among a certain section of members of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council who met recently here. Firstly the appointment was not advertised in India for enabling Indian applicants to put forward their claims; secondly Salt is to be paid Rs. 1,500 per month though he is drawing only £300 a year at Cambridge; thirdly he has no experience of sugarcane work in India, though one of his main lines of research will be to deal with sugarcane pests.

The proposed appointment is looked upon as a bad precedent in view of a large number of appointments shortly to be made at the Central Dairying Institute and Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial Council.

To-day At 9 P. M.

India's Pahelwans In Big Wrestling Bouts

Azad Maidan Exhibition Grounds

Moderate Charges

Muslim Mass Contact Committee

BELGIUM'S NEW CABINET

Paul Janson Becomes First Non-Catholic Premier For 53 Years

BRUSSELS, November 24.

M. Paul Janson has formed a Cabinet and he becomes Belgium's first non-Catholic Premier for 53 years.

The Ministers include:

FINANCE.—M. Demand;
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—M. Spaak.
INTERIOR.—M. Deveck;
COLONIES.—M. Rubbens and.
WAR.—Lieut.-General Denis.—Reuter.

HINDU GYMKHANA DECISION

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

That the Hindus are unable to participate in the forthcoming Pentangular Cricket Tournament, if it is played at the Brabourne Stadium was the decision arrived at, by the managing committee of the Hindu Gymkhana at an emergent meeting held this evening. The managing committee passed the following resolution:

"In view of the definite arrangement arrived at communicated to this gymkhana by the Cricket Club of India by their letter dated Delhi 20|2|36, and as there is no assurance from the Cricket Club of India, that while reconsidering the matter in future, the allocation of seats will be on the lines referred to in their letter to us dated 20|2|36, this committee regret that it is unable to accept the arrangements specified in the resolution communicated to us in their letter dated Bombay 20|11|37."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.

The twentieth game in the world Chess Championship was drawn. Alekhine at present leads Euwe by eleven points to nine.—Reuter.

A CAPITALIST TRICK

Part Of Some Millowners In Hastening Strike In Ahmedabad

Information received in Bombay regarding the Ahmedabad mill strike indicates that the situation is improving. It is stated that some millowners have contributed their share towards hastening the workers to the course they adopted and Government is aware of these facts. For example, there are some millowners own about three or four mills. They make one mill a member of the Millowners' Association and the others remain outside the Association. Those outside the Association bring down the wage level and thus try to see that the others' wages also are cut down. This is a trick that some capitalists who are possessing more than one mill, are playing on workers. The present strike has brought one good effect. Those who were outside the Association and were opposed to the idea of settlement through arbitration were to-day prepared for such a course.

As regards the conversion of Section 506 of the I. P. C. referring to intimidation, into a non-bailable and cognisable offence through resort to a certain Section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, it is contended by Government spokesmen, could not really be called an application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It cannot be called an Emergency Legislation which entitled the Executive to arrest and jail people without trial. Under Section 506, the person is entitled for a trial before a Court of Law. It is stated that there is a wrong impression prevalent that an operative Section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is enforced. That is not so. In this case while the operative Section is the ordinary law, the help of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is taken to make the Ordinary law more effective.

LET ME COME BACK TO INDIA

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

"I have accepted Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence since 1924, when I had completed my scheme in Turkey. After that I have not done anything, which might be against his creed. If I am allowed to come to India, I shall not retain any connection with any outside movement," declares Moulvi Obidullah Sindhi, the 66-year old exile living in Mecca since 1920, writing to Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee ,who asked the Moulvi to state his present political views.

Forwarding this letter to the Premier, Dr. Choitram recalls Mr. Maxwell's statement in the Council of State regarding Indian exiles abroad and urges the Premier to move the Government of India to lift the ban on the Moulvi's return to India.—A.P.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR ARAB LEADER

JERUSALEM, November 24.

Sheikh Farhan Saadi, a picturesque bearded Arab leader, was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging in the first trial of the new Anti-Terrorist Military Courts.

The Sheikh was captured two days ago by the troops of the Second East Yorkshires armed with a revolver, a mauser and an automatic; but he surrendered without resistance. Once the sentence is confirmed by the General Officer Commanding the troops, there is no appeal.

The High Commissioner's powers of clemency do not apply.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, November 24.

Latest advices from Sinkiang reveal that Kasgarh authorities are taking steps to eliminate further trouble in Tungan.

Troops have been disarmed.—United Press.

Jute Workers Down Tools

4,000 Protest Against Introduction Of New Machinery

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Four thousand workers, belonging to the Naihati Jute Mill in Barrackpore (Calcutta's Suburbs) downed tools as a protest against the attempt by the Mill authorities to introduce a new high speed machinery which it is feared will throw a large number of men out of work.

ROOT OF TROUBLE.

Enquiries show the dispute over this matter has been going on for some time past and on Monday last, workers who were ordered to work on new machines refused to do so, as it was found with this type of machine the output of one man would be equivalent to that of six men under the previous arrangements. Thereupon 5 prominent workers were dismissed and strike followed the next day.—United Press.

'QUAKE DAMAGE AT CHITRAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Further news from Chitral about the damage caused by the earthquake is one woman killed and a small loss of property. Rebuilding operations have been started everywhere.—A. P.

TEXTILE WAGES INQUIRY

Detailed Questionnaire on page 10.

Over 100 Detenus Released

Bengal Govt. To Implement Jail Delivery Policy

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In pursuance of their recent decision regarding the detenus, the Associated Press understands that during the last two days the Government of Bengal have issued orders for the release of over 100 men.

OTHER JAIL DELIVERY.

It is also understood that statistics for the release of the convicts are being compiled and that premature releases will not be less than 2,000 in number. It may, however, go up to 3,000 and orders may accordingly be issued in the near future. It is believed that the announcement does not preclude at least a certain number of deserving political prisoners from being released in this connection.

STATE PRISONERS.

A few of the Regulations 111 prisoners at present lodged in the Delhi Detention camp may also be released very soon. It is stated in this connection that formerly the release of such prisoners required the sanction of the Government of India, but that under the new Act the Provincial Government are quite competent to deal with them.

It is felt in well informed circles that on the arrival of Lord Brabourne an announcement may be made in connection with repatriated Andamans prisoners.—A.P.

P. & O. Ships To Touch Shanghai

LONDON, Nov. 24.

P. and O. announce that their passenger steamers will resume calls at Shanghai in the near future. The first will be 'Rajputana' homeward bound on January 7 and 'Chitral' outward bound on January 10.—Reuter.

Powers' Final Act Of Betrayal Of China

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ABANDONED

Bread Riots In Shanghai: Jap. Threat To France

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

The report of the Nine-Power Conference and the declaration was agreed to in principle by all the delegates except the Chinese who has not received instructions from Nanking.

The declaration says 'inter alia' that there is no opportunity for carrying out the Conference's mandate. Therefore, the sittings have been suspended. But this does not imply a diminution in the powers' interest in the Far East.

No solution forcibly imposed can constitute a lasting settlement nor can direct negotiations.

The report is a purely historical survey.—Reuter.

China Wants Positive Aid

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

Only Italy voted against the Far Eastern Conference declaration. After its adoption Dr. Wellington Koo made a statement that mere reaffirmation of the principles cannot be considered a satisfactory result of the conference. The Chinese delegation expressed the strong hope that further exploration of the position (for which the conference was now adjourning) would include consideration of the necessity of common action in the form of positive aid to China and restrictive measures against the aggressor.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S CLAIM OVER FRENCH CONCESSION

Threat Of Action If Demand Is Rejected

TOKIO, November 24.

It is officially stated that the Japanese, now that they are in control of the Shanghai area are going to demand control of all Chinese administrative and other machinery in the International Settlement and French Concessions and among the concerns to be affected are Banking and other financial institutions affiliated to Nanking Government, Chinese newspapers, news agencies, postal, telephonic and telegraphic administrations and customs administration.

The newspaper "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" predicts that Japanese authorities may possibly take action in the event of their request being rejected by the International Settlement French Concession.—Reuter.

BOMB DROPS WITHIN NANKING WALLS

NANKING, November 24.

Japanese bombers raided Nanking this afternoon dropping bombs within the City walls for the first time since September 9. The raiders were greeted with furious anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter

BREAD RIOTS IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, November 24.

Food riots have broken out in the French Concession in Shanghai. Thousands of hungry ragged and destitute Chinese refugees besieged a number of rice shops in the Concession begging for food. The police rushed to the scene in riot vans and the milling mobs were dispersed with baton charges. Many shops were closed down.—Reuter.

PATIALA ARRESTS

PATIALA, Nov. 24.

Twelve persons were arrested at Barnala for alleged preaching of non-payment of revenue and income-tax as a protest against the new settlement in Patiala State.

It is rumoured that one of the arrested persons is hungerstriking, but it is officially denied.—A. P.

CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24.

Following the arrival of strong reinforcements, the Chinese counter-offensive was launched against the Japanese Army advancing on Nanking.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S "DISGUISED FOE"

TOKIO, November 24.

The wave of anti-British sentiment is revealed in "Kokumin Shimbun" which declares that Britain is a "disguised foe" and urges Britain to refrain from assisting China through Hongkong and acknowledge Japan's rights as victor

"Nichi Nichi Shimbun" says that Japan means to dominate the whole of China and counsels to reconsider her attitude.—Reuter

Japanese In Chinese Service

TOKIO, Nov. 24.

The Chinese Customs Administration has appointed Japanese to two important posts according to Demei News Agency, Akatani, Japanese Deputy Commissioner at Tientsin has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Customs and Keiichikuto, Commissioner, Revenue Department.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR DAMAGE FROM INSURGENT

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The British Ambassador at Hen day had been instructed to inform the insurgent authorities that His Majesty's Government held them responsible for the cost of damage to the destroyer "Hunter" stated Mr. Eden in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

It is anticipated the cost will be about £124,000 while a capital sum of about £10,500 will be required to pay compensation to the dependents of those killed or injured in the explosion.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Shorthand Typist and a General Clerk on Rs. 40 P.M. each or according to qualifications. Please apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to Caesar D'Mello, Esqr., President, Vile Parle Municipality, before 30-11-'37. Vile Parle, D| 22nd November, 1937. (7313)

New avenue for self-supporting educated girls, loving fine arts: A renowned Maharashtrian Film Studio wants good featured, cultured, young ladies from good families to learn and act in Films under the instruction of a cultured and reputed screen star. Only Indians need apply with latest photograph. Box No. 9418, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A young Gujarati graduate with distinction as a General Clerk. Good future prospects. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., to Box No. 9406. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Girl as Musical Companion (Violin-Piano) and to help in house work—near Delhi. Apply Box No. 9398, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted—A Refined Girl Secretary Companion—near Delhi. Apply Box No. 9398A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Persons of all Qualifications for service. No commission or admission fee. Form on Re. one. Secretary, Bombay Service Board, Post Box 872, Bombay. (9402)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—A 5 rooms block, Karapurkar House, Pavwala Street, New Charni Road. See owner there. (9409)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9337)

174. BOOKS

Primary Electrical Instruction Books, composed in simple language with illustration ready for Sale. Price annas 8. This book is very useful for telegraph candidates and signallers. K. M. Jain retired Head Signaller, Nagpur. (9389)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

346. INVESTMENTS

Lucrative Industrial or business schemes invited from experienced hands. Investment according to schemes. Apply for particulars Box No. 9394 "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted influential travelling agents all over India to canvass orders for our Famous Bhavani Carpets on commission basis. Apply to: Jayam and Co., Prop. N. Sidha Pandaram, Carpet Manufacturers, Bhavani, (South India). (9416)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erecting five chawls at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba for Messrs. W. H. BRADY & Co., Ltd. Managing Agents, Colaba Land & Mill Co. Ltd., will be received on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1937, in the Office of the undersigned.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans and Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & CO.
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.

7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 18th November 1937. 7279.

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.,
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1938-39.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1939:—

Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway... ... Up to 15,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed Form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, c/o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta Time) on Tuesday the 14th December 1937.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta, Dated the 19th November, 1937. 7266.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM BENGAL, BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN, JODHPUR, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, ROHILKHUND AND KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1938-39

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April 1938 to 31st March, 1939:—

	Tons.
1. Steam coal, by Rail	27,57,000
2. Coke Breeze	3,900
3. Soft Coke for workshop purposes	7,300
4. Hard Coke	4,100
5. Screened Rubble (for Power House)	9,500

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above if so desired.

The Agents of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders; they reserve the right to accept any tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Tuesday the 14th December 1937 and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON.
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta, Dated the 19th November, 1937. 7287

NOTICE.
TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that We the undersigned KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, are the owners of the trademark or Number PPPPPPP which is and has for a long time past been stamped or imprinted on bleached long cloth or white shirting manufactured and sold by us in Bombay and other places in India. Our goods bearing the said mark have acquired good reputation and command a large and ready sale. Consequently attempts have been made to imitate our said mark and to pass off goods of other manufacturers as our goods.

In a recent suit filed by us against the Shri Nivas Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bombay, in the High Court of Bombay for the protection of our said trade mark a decree was passed against the said Shree Nivas Cotton Mills, Limited, with their consent perpetually restraining them from selling offering or exposing for sale or otherwise dealing with long cloth or white shirting or similar piece goods not of our manufacture with our said mark PPPPPPP printed stamped or otherwise indicated thereon or with any other mark which is a colourable imitation of our said mark or which is calculated or likely to deceive or mislead purchasers into buying goods not of our manufacture as or for our goods and ordering the said Shri Nivas Cotton Mills Limited to pay our costs of the said suit.

The Trade and the Public are hereby cautioned against any infringement or improper use of our said trade mark PPPPPPP or of any other of our trade marks AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that legal proceedings will be instituted against any person selling, offering or exposing for sale or otherwise dealing with long cloth, white shirting or other piece goods not of our manufacture with our said mark or any other of our trade marks or with any mark which is a colourable imitation of any of our trade marks or which is calculated or likely to deceive or mislead purchasers into buying goods of other manufacturers as goods of our manufacture.

Bombay, dated the 16th day of November, 1937.

For The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

(7284)

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1938-39.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 71,000 tons steam coal to the Jodhpur Railway during the period 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939.

The Tenders will be considered ordinarily as for approximately equal monthly deliveries but Tenderers may also, if they so desire specify deliveries other than in approximately equal monthly quantities. The quantity of coal to be supplied from each Seam should be specifically mentioned.

Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time by notice in writing by the Locomotive Superintendent.

The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied.

The Jodhpur Railway will have the option of taking 25 per cent. more or less of the contracted quantity.

Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

No tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form and within the specified time.

The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Manager, Jodhpur Railway"—superscribed "Tenders for the supply of coal to the Jodhpur Railway during 1938-39" and deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta Time) on Tuesday the 14th December, 1937.

The successful tenderer will be required to execute an Agreement on a form provided by the Jodhpur Railway.

The Manager, Jodhpur Railway does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option. 7290.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLACK COAL TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY DURING THE YEAR 1938-39.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Slack Coal from Collieries situated in the Central Provinces during the period 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939:—

1. 39,000 tons.

The Slack should conform to the following Grading Specification:—

It should have a calorific value of not less than 9,000 British Thermal Units per lb. as fired and should not contain more than 20 per cent. ash. The coal should be of the following sizes:—

Screen	Retain	Pass
1"	0.0 p.c.	100.0 p.c.
½"	10.0 p.c.	90.0 p.c.
¼"	40.0 p.c.	50.0 p.c.
1/8"	25.0 p.c.	25.0 p.c.
1/16"	15.0 p.c.	10.0 p.c.

2. 4,700 tons—size not exceeding ½" Cube.

3. 5,400 tons—size 1" to 1¼" of which 700 tons will be required before April 1938.

Form of Tender and specifications and instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board. No. 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board before 11-00 A.M. on Tuesday the 14th December 1937 and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer.
Railway Board.

Calcutta, Dated the 19th November, 1937. 7288

S. S. "LONDON MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th November, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, KARACHI.

Family Relief and Veterans Funds
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

"All Policy holders and other creditors of the Provident Insurance Society, Family Relief and Veterans Funds, all classes (in Liquidation), are hereby called upon to submit their claims along with Pass Books to the Liquidators immediately, to enable them to assess their claims.

If the Pass books or other satisfactory proofs of claims are not received by the Liquidators in the Office of the Society on Serai Road, Karachi, before 31st December, 1937, the Liquidators will proceed to assess the claims as best as they can and no proof of claims will be considered thereafter except on good cause.

TARACHAND J. LALVANI,
R. K. SIDHVA.
V. S. JETLEY,
Voluntary Liquidators.

Karachi: Dated 19th November, 1937. 7312

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

P. W. D. DRAINAGE SECTION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in three parts are invited on 10th December, 1937, for the Construction of STORM WATER DRAINS, estimated at approximately 1,12,000 Rupees in connection with the Bhavnagar Drainage Scheme. The construction works of Storm Water Drains and Sewers to be done this year is estimated at Rs. 5,50,000.

Copies of Tender Forms, Condition of Contract, Specifications and Plans of Work, etc., can be had from the undersigned during office hours on any working day, on payment of Rs. 2 for each part of work.

Tenders will be accepted upto 4-00 P. M. on 10th December, and will be opened the same day in the presence of such contractors as will be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer,
7315. BHAVNAGAR.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALLAN PRINTING PRESS

By order of the Mortgagee, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th November, 1937, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T) on site at Rutherfield Street, near David Sassoon and Co., all the goods of Allan Press, such as Treadle Machines, Cutting Machine, Printing Machine, Ruling Machine, Proof Machine, Perforating Machine, Type Cabinets, a big lot of types, writing table, chairs, wall clock, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN INDUSTRY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE CANDLE FACTORY IN WORKING ORDER WITH MACHINES AND OTHER STOCK.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 6th December, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Homjee Hall, Mazagaon, by order of the Owner, The Light House Candle Factory as a going concern, with all its machinery, Stock, etc., including:—

3 Candle Molding Machines, 10-32-30 size, Pencil Candle, in each molds 232, German make.

1 Machine size 16-14-12 6|30 long Molds 144.

1 Machine size 10-8|6|30 Molds 100.

1 Machine size 4-3|6|30 Molds 100.

3 Machines size 10-12|6|30 and 10-12|8|30 24 molds for carriages.

500, Night Light Block with steel plates spare parts, utensils, tanks, pipes, fitting, lable, packing paper cases, etc., with Registered Trademarks "Light House", "Unity" and "Union Jack".

Terms:—A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Factory is on view.

Private offers are also invited.

BENNETT & CO.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by Mr. Caesar D'Mello, President, Vile Parle Municipality, for construction of a Market and Privies and will be received upto 5 P.M. on 9th December, 1937.

Further Particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Municipality, Vile Parle.

Vile Parle, D| 22nd November, 1937. 7314

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of (1) providing 6" cement concrete foundation slabs along with s.w. drains with accessories in Arthur Bunder Road, and (2) paving with blue stones certain footpaths in Schemes Nos. 5, 6, 31 and 60 of the ex-Improvement Trust, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY the 3rd December, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay 23rd Nov. 1937. 7316.

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HUNS' COMEDY
PREMVEER
AT OPERA HOUSE
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES' MEETIN

Services Of Arbuthn And Bedford Appreciat

At a meeting of the Trustees the Port of Bombay held on Tuesd the Chairman referred to the r tirement from the Board of M C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E. a Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedfor C.B., C.S. I., R.N., whose terms offilce as Trustees of the Por aggregated nearly 8 years and years respectively. The Boar passed a resolution expressing the regret at the resignations of the colleagues and placing on recor their appreciation of the valuabl services rendered by them to the Port.

Subject to the sanction of the Central Government Mr. W. J. Wilson was confirmed in the appointment of Chief Storekeeper.

The tenders of Messrs. B. R. Herman and Mohatta Ltd., Karachi, for a 150-ton coal barge, built of Tata steel, and of the Krupp Indian Trading Company Limited for steel piling, walings, tie-rods, etc. required in connection with the construction of a dam across the entrance to the incompleted communication passage between Victoria and Alexandra Docks, were accepted.

50-year leases were granted of two plots of land admeasuring (1) 1,990 square yards in Fort Street, for a Cinema, and (2) 12,406 square yards on the Mazagaon Reclamation for a biscuit factory.

PHYSICAL UPLIFT OF NAGPUR STUDENTS

Minister Of Education Appoints Committee

AMRAOTI, Nov. 22.

For considering the question of physical uplift and chalking out a well thought out plan the Hon'ble Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Minister for Education, has appointed a committee of Mr. Thakur Cheddilal, M. L. A., Dr. L. J. Kokardekar, Director of Physical Education, Nagpur University, and Dr. V. S. Jha, Inspector of Schools, Chattisgarh circle; the terms of reference being:—

To consider the advisability of a central agency within the Education Department for organizing various activities leading to the physical welfare of the student population; to review the existing facilities and arrangements in regard to physical education; to assist the local bodies in organizing physical training schemes in their respective schools; to consider the feasibility of an organization of school medical service; to consider the enforcement of compulsory physical education; introduction of physical efficiency badges on western lines and the possibility of combining the scout, junior red cross and such other allied activities in to a general activity calculated to instil a sense of "esprit-de-corps" in the younger generation.—A. P.

CONGRESS DAILY FOR LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

A Limited Company, called the Associated Journals Limited was registered to-day, the object of which is to start an English Daily from Lucknow.

The policy of the paper will generally be in accordance with the policy and principles of the Indian National Congress. The promoters of the Company are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Hon. P. D. Tandon, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Acharya Narendradeo and Mr. S. K. D. Pallwal.—A. P.

LUCKNOW 'VARSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Acharya Narendra Deo To Act During Paranjpye's Absence On Leave

LUCKNOW, November 23.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University on the motion of Mr. C. B. Gupta, unanimously recommended the name of Acharya Narendra Deo, M.L.A., President of the Provincial Congress Committee, to the Chancellor to officiate as Vice-Chancellor in the place of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who is proceeding on two months' leave from December 14.

The Council also permitted the students to hoist the National Flag on the Union Buildings.

A National Flag was found flying this morning over the University Proctor's Office. How and when it was hoisted remains a mystery.—A. P.

SUGAR AGREEMENT

Govt. Of India Will Seek Co-operation Of Maritime States

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

It is understood the Government of India will seek the co-operation of the Indian maritime States to adherence of the terms of the International Sugar Agreement, which they have ratified.

The States have probably been addressed on the subject.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

CHEATING CHARGE FAILS

An old Bengali woman, who came to Bombay about a month back to go to Mecca related to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, how she got stranded in Bombay.

Mr. Thanawala, appearing for the prosecution stated that Tajanbai Khatoon Maijan came to Bombay a month back to go to Mecca and requested Hafiz Lalmia Yusuf Ali to accompany her. He took Rs. 70 from her and took her to Kurla and disappeared. The old woman managed to come to Bombay and informed the police of the matter.

The accused was arrested on November 16, with Rs. 34 and a ticket to Mecca. The accused pleaded not guilty and that he returned the complainant's money as it was not sufficient.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused as he held it to be a doubtful case.

Charges Against Asian Director

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, framed charges to-day against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a Director of the Asian Insurance Company, and Mr. C. G. Fouzdar, Manager, under Section 34 of the Indian Life Assurance Act and under Sections 408 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code. They were also charged with having aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offences.

They were prosecuted at the instance of Mr. C. Parekh, a shareholder of the Company.

The charges were that Mr. Mehta and Mr. Fouzdar obtained a false actuarial valuation report for the period 1921-'25, placed it before the shareholders of the company and induced them to pay a dividend and bonus when the Company had not actually earned such profits during that period.

Mr. Mehta and Fouzdar pleaded 'not guilty.'

Mr. B.T. Desai appeared for Mr. Mehta and Mr. C. N. Kanuga for Mr. Fouzdar. Mr. H.P. Pardiwalla and Mr. A.P. Parekh appeared for the complainant.

On a charge of breach of trust one Parwatibai, wife of Mahadev, was arrested yesterday by the Kalachowki police.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till 7th December.

Three Burmah Shell Employees Arrested

On a charge of theft and abetment Toshoo Michael, a storekeeper, Brijlal Kisonlal, a Tally clerk and Mohamed Rahimtolla a motor-lorry driver, all of the Burmah Shell Petrol Installation Department, were arrested on Tuesday by the Bhoiwada police.

The first accused was ordered to be released on bail till 1st December and the other two accused to be remanded into police custody for the same period.

FOURTH WEEK

DEVIKA RANI

in

HER FINEST FILM

DEVAR PRABHAT

AT

MINERVA

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Mieko	..	14th	Dec	25th	..
Borneo	.	8th	Jan	23rd	Jan.

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Hon. Dr. Gilder on his arrival at Karwar addressing the public gathering on the pier to welcome him.

Hon. Mr. Kher arrives at the St. Andrews' High School, Bandra, where he presided over the Suburban Olympic Games organised by the School.

Activities Of Young Men's Parsi Association

The following are some of the extracts from the Seventeenth Annual Report of the above association:—

Despite the best efforts to contribute towards the welfare of the community the Managing Committee has not been quite successful in achieving its objects in certain directions although efforts in those directions are being continued. It is to be hoped that with the support which the Committee has usually received from the General Body and the community as a whole, our efforts for the amelioration of the community will be crowned with success.

The Cultural Board formed of many leading members of the community including four representatives of the Managing Committee of our Association met during the year several times and decided to assist the Parsi students in their respective studies by means of helpful suggestions by eminent educationists.

SCHOLARSHIP AND LECTURES.

The Committee contributed its mite towards the education of needy and deserving students. No fewer than 50 students were assisted to the extent of Rs. 1500. Of these four students were helped on the recommendation of the Parsi Co-ordinated Charity Trust Fund.

During the year several interesting lectures were delivered under the auspices of our Association and the Committee's thanks are due to Dr. Radwan Praglowski, Dr. Channings Tobias and Prof. T. D. Avadhani for having consented to give us the benefit of their views on subjects such as "The Sub-Conscious Mind," "Ideals of Y.M.C.A." "Mental Feats," etc.

THE JOURNAL.

Under the able editorship of Mr. B. M. Mistry, our Journal has received good stimulus. There were two issues—one in November 1936 and one in March 1937. The third will be published in November 1937 probably before the date of the Annual General Meeting. The editor invited contributions from eminent persons and received favourable response from Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the Director of the Sir D. J. Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Lady Bachubai Hormuzdiar Dastur, Sir J. C. Coyaji, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Prof. Manek Pithawalla (of Karachi) and many others.

The Committee then acknowledges the donations during 1936-37; which include the following sums:—Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Rs. 500, Trustees, Dorabji J. Tata Trust Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each from Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha received in June and July 1937 respectively towards the Scholarship and Distribution of Cloth Funds.

This year's sale of Khaddar was a success. Khadi worth Rs. 700 was sold through the co-operation of various zealous and enthusiastic members with the help of many outsiders. The deficit of Rs. 1,364-12-9 incurred during the year under review is due mainly to the exhorbitant rent Rs. 180 a month and also to some extent to the arrears of subscription. The Managing Committee in concluding this report feels that it has contributed its mite towards the welfare of the community and with better and stronger support from the friends and well-wishers of this Association can yet render greater services to our community.

INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION

Secretary's Call To Parents And Leaders Of Public Opinion

The following letter has been sent to all Scout Associations in India, Principals of Schools, Municipalities and D.L.Bs., by the Secretary of the Indian National Scouts Association:—

I am forwarding herewith a copy of the Constitution of the Indian National Scout Association which was organised in Bombay some months ago for the purpose of creating in India a thoroughly National Scout Movement which can command the willing allegiance of the Youth of India.

Recent occurrence in the Indian Scout world have proved beyond doubt that the existing Scout movements in India in some way or other do not contribute in full measure to the training of Indian children as required under the present changed conditions of the country.

FOR EFFICIENT LEADERSHIP.

There is an urgent need to-day of straightforward and efficient leadership in every aspect of our national life, and the Scout Movement can contribute a good deal to this if there is in India a Movement which could appeal to the young generation of every community irrespective of the religious and political leanings of themselves or their parents.

The National Scout Association is organised to answer such a need and to spread throughout the country a virile movement which generate discipline, character and efficiency built on the firm background of love for national service, and unswerving loyalty to our Motherland.

CALL TO PARENTS

The Indian National Scout Association invites all parents and leaders of public opinion to help the growth of such a movement by organising Local Associations or troops affiliated to the National Association. Such a task can be more easily carried out if it is undertaken by enthusiastic leaders of schools and municipalities, and therefore the Indian National Scout Association requests the co-operation of Principals of schools and Municipal School Boards as well as District Local Boards and Municipalities.

The Association affiliates Packs of Lion Cubs, Troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and Pioneer Groups of boys and girls.

Full particulars will be sent on application by the General Secretary, the Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Association will undertake the training of Scouters and will render all possible assistance for the organisation of troops or Local Associations.

The Second Scoutmasters' Training Camp of the Association will be held at Malad, near Bombay, during the last fortnight of December, and scouters intending to receive training will please apply for full particulars. Principals of Schools are requested to send their teachers for training and give the benefit of the National Scout Movement to the children of their schools.

GURUKULA UNIVERSITY KANGRI (HARDWAR)

The Governor, Gurukula Kangri, writes:—

"The selection of new candidates for admission into the Gurukul University this year will be held on the occasion of the Gurukula Anniversary. Gentlemen desirous to admit their wards, should send in their applications and obtain sanction at once. Rules and application forms etc. can be had from the Gurukula Office."

ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE Gentlemen	Rs.	3.
Ladies	Rs.	2.
SEASON TICKETS Gentlemen	Rs.	50.
Ladies	Rs.	25.
2nd ENCLOSURE	Rs.	1-4.

(All prices inclusive of Tax).

XMAS MEETING

1st	Day	Saturday, 27th	November, 1937.
2nd	..	Saturday, 4th	December, ..
3rd	..	Saturday, 11th	.. ..
4th	..	Saturday, 18th	.. ..
5th	..	Friday 24th	.. ..
6th	..	Saturday, 1st	January, 1938.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACEDAY FROM——COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE.

Right of Admission Reserved.

Bombay Races

DEMOCRATS THANK GANDHIJI

POONA, Nov. 23.

Messrs. D. V. Divekar, S. L. Karandikar and others addressed a huge meeting this evening on Shanwarwada grounds under the auspices of the Democratic Swarajya Party. Mr. D. V. Gokhale presided.

The speakers congratulated Mahatma Gandhi for getting 1,100 Bengal detenus released and hoped that his efforts in securing the release of the remaining detenus and the Andamans prisoners would soon bear fruits.

While the speakers thanked the Bengal Ministry for helping Gandhiji, they stressed that the Bengal Government must take back all repressive measures and release political prisoners forthwith, which only would satisfy the Indian nation.—United Press.

JAMMU BAN ON HINDU-SIKH LEADERS

JAMMU, Nov. 20.

The District Magistrate of Jammu has externed five leaders of the Hindu-Sikh Nawjavan Sabha Jammu under Section 108—A from Jammu Province.

It will be recalled that on November 14 the Hindu-Sikh Nawjawan Sabha of Jammu organized a procession protesting against the refusal of the Government to appoint an enquiry commission to enquire into the alleged lathi charge on Hindu ladies during the last agitation. A half-day hartal was also observed.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Dempo" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 27th instant.

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Quiloa" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 24th instead of as previously notified.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the working hours of the Causeway Post Office will be from 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with effect from 1st December 1937.

A cholera epidemic is reported around Vizaydurga creek, where a number of fatal cases have occurred. Energetic counter-measures are being taken.

FOR BEAUTY AND GOOD COMPLEXION

use "CHITMOHINI," the cosmetic of the Indian beauties of the past. You will certainly

FORGET CREAMS

They may be good looking and fragrant but they can't clear and beautify the skin as "Chitmohini" does. A Paris lady wrote:—'Chitmohini will now always remain at my dressing-table."

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"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.

Special "ZENANA" SHOW for LADIES

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Christmas Concessions FOR ALL CLASSES

FARE AND A QUARTER
for 1st, 2nd and Inter

and

FARE AND A HALF
for 3rd Class

FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY

(subject to usual distance limits).

MOTOR CAR CONCESSION

at

SINGLE FARE FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY

(where motor ramps available)

FOR HOLDERS OF 1st and 2nd CLASS CHRISTM S CONCESSION TICKETS

Tickets obtainable from 14th to 31st December, 1937.
Return journey to be completed by midnight of 17th January 1938.
For full particulars apply to SUPER VISOR, Esplanade Booking Office:

'Phone: Cal. 361,
or Publicity Officer.

Are you an outsize? Are you embarrassed by a double chin, an overfull bust, the absence of a waist line and bulges of superfluous adipose? The doctor will tell you that fat has a bad effect on the heart and the system in general. Hundreds of women suffered like you. But, thanks to Redusa,* the pill that dissolves 14 lbs. of unwanted fat in a fortnight these women have regained the graceful lines and charm of girlhood. Redusa* remedies faulty gland function. It leaves no undesirable after-effects. And it is sold in the form of tasteless tablets. A bottle costs Rs. 2/8/-. Inquire at the chemist's.

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COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS OF THROAT.

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Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4 and the guarantee protects you.

Gibbs Hits Up Another Century

Tennyson's Score 420 In First Venture

HOME TEAM 7 DOWN FOR 193

Tennyson's Team (1st Innings) 420
Gujarat and Kathiawar (1st Innings) for 7 wkts. 193

AHMEDABAD: November 24.

Gibb, who was not-out with 85 at the close of play yesterday went on to score a faultless century when the game was continued this morning. This is the Yorkshire amateure's second century of the tour, his first having been obtained at Baroda in the Tourists' first match.

The home team had made 193 for the loss of 7 wickets at the close of play.

This was an absolutely faultless score and had occupied Gibb 157 minutes. His chief hits in his 106 were one six and nine fours.

Shortly after this, Pope reached his individual 50. He was then batting for only 57 minutes and had reached boundary five times. The Derbyshire player who was dropped in the All India Match at Lahore has been showing excellent form with the bat since then he having scored 52 and 27 at Ajmer followed by his present flawless innings of 60.

Besides obtaining his runs at a faster rate than any batsman who had preceded him. Pope had batted with superb grace and confidence. Gibb received a "life" at 106—his first mistake—and he then went on to attack the bowling.

With Pope going on at equally fast rate (without seeming to be ostentatiously aggressive) quickest 50 of the tour was registered, the total increasing from 350 to 400 in 23 minutes.

Incidentally when 400 was reached the tourists had exceeded their previous highest total of the tour, namely, their 399 against Baroda.

Reckless Batting.

Pope threw away his wicket in a reckless manner by attempting an impossible third run.

He had scored his 60 in seventy minutes. His partnership with Gibb for the eighth wicket added 131 runs.

Joined by Peebles, Gibbs tempted the fates, but appeared to have a charmed life. He skyed the ball, where he would, the fielders could not reach the ball and once Faiz-Ahmed missed stumping him when Gibbs was far out of crease.

The Tourists' innings ended at 11-59 a.m. for 420; Gibbs remaining not-out with 136

FAIZ AHMAD'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Gujerat's first pair, S. Gandhi and Faiz Ahmad provided a strange contrast in their methods. While Gandhi collected two singles in half an hour, Faiz Ahmad showed all the brilliance of a Mushtaq Ali at his best. Stopping with the middle of his bat all that was of unassailable length, he spared nothing that was short or overpitched. A fine cleanly-built six-footer, the Gujerat wicket-keeper cut, leg-glided and drove grandly and in half an hour had scored 30, including 6 fours against 2 singles scored by Gandhi. He twice surprised Hardstaff at third man with the velocity of his cuts and a couple of his leg-glides against Wellard were exquisitely timed.

Shortly before lunch Peebles was tried in place of Pope, but he came in for severe punishment at Faiz Ahmad's hands, who drove him on pitch without flinching. At lunch the score was 47 for no wickets.

Faiz Ahmad completed his 50 soon after resumption. Leg-gliding and cutting Edrich to boundary, he at once entered forties and getting his tenth four off a full toss from the Middlesex bowler, he reached his 50 in exactly 60 minutes. Besides playing a truly spectacular cricket, Faiz Ahmad had the distinction of getting 40 of his 50 through boundary strokes.

NAIDU'S RECORD RECALLED.

"The only other Indian batsman who has scored ten or more fours in his first 50 against a foreign touring team is Amarnath who had 11 fours in his first 50 when he scored a century in the first test match against Jardine's team at Bombay in 1933. Every one of Faiz Ahmad's strokes had more-over been perfect shots all along the turf. Of course the quickest 50 was that of C. K. Naidu in 1926 at Bombay when he scored 153 against Gilligan's team in 110 minutes but Naidu on that occasion hit more sixes than fours."

With the very next ball after reaching his 50 Faiz Ahmad was bowled by Edrich (81—1—50). The next two wickets fell at 90 and 94 respectively, Gandhi being out l.-b.-w. to Pope for 24 and U. Shaikh being caught by Peebles at forward short-leg off the same bowler.

Khan Saheb of Manavadar, the noted hockey player of Kathiawar with an off-driven four off Peebles in the first over, he faced, at once showed that he was as versatile at cricket as he is at hockey. Then lunging out to Peebles he hit him right out of the ground for a splendid six.

How dearly an Indian spectator loves to see a clean hit for six was demonstrated while the ball was being recovered by the ground attendants from beyond the tents. Small urchin from one of the shameanas walked up to the Khan Saheb of Manavdar and made him a present, which in view of the admirer's age (hardly seven) Manavdar accepted and tossed it up to the umpire. This was a signal for more urchins to invade the ground and in less time than it takes to say Manavdar, there were not less than 50 small boys and girls on the wicket making various presents to the batsman. Eventually, the umpires sent the children back and took possession of the offerings. The game was resumed after five minutes. Manavdar twice escaped stumping chances and on one occasion drove straight at Langridge, who was fielding at silly shortage. It was a possible catch, but the best that Langridge could do was to stop the ball from hitting him. Manavdar then pulled Peebles for what appeared likely to be a six. Edrich jumped up and held a wonderful catch right on the boundary. He fell backwards but never let the ball go. It was certainly a more remarkable catch than that of Yardley at Lahore, when the latter caught Hindlekar on the fine leg boundary.

The home captain accompanied Bhagwandas to the wicket on resumption after the tea interval and though two more wickets fell until the time was reached, himself remained unbeaten at the end of the day's play. Bhagwandas was run out at 169 and off the last ball bowled during the day, Godambe was caught in the slips. Total at the close was 193 for 7 wickets.

TENNYSON'S TEAM: (1st Innings.)

Parks, l.b.w., b Godambe	5
Edrich, l.b.w. (N), b Gandhi ..	32
Hardstaff, b Gandhi	35
McCorkell, c Faiz Ahmed, b Gandhi	0
Langridge, c Godambe, b Chippa	80
Worthington, c Faiz Ahmed, b Saeed Ahmad	33
Wellard, c Godambe, b Chippa	11
Gibbs (not out)	136
Pope (run out)	60
Peebles, c and b Balooch	2
Jameson, b Saeed Ahmad	1
Extras	25
Total	420

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Saeed Ahmad	31.4	6	106	2
Godambe	16	3	56	1
Ballooch	12	0	49	1
Gandhi	18	2	73	3
Chippa	13	0	74	2
Bhagwandas	10	0	37	0

GUJERAT (1ST INNINGS)

Gandhi, l.b.w., b Pope ...	24
Faiz Ahmad, b Edrich ...	53
Bhagwandas (run out) ..	31
U. Sheikh, c Peebles, b Pope ..	2
Khan Saheb of Manavdar, c Edrich, b Pope	43
Saeed Ahmad, l.b.w., b Worthington ...	1
Abdul Khalique (not out) ..	16
Godambe, c Wellard, b Pope	9
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets) ...	193

(Continued from Column 4.)

m. B. E. S. T. vs. Mackinnon McKenzie and Co. Umpires:—Messrs. Mendonza and Nazareth.

Thursday, 9th December, 5 p. m. Cheshire Regiment vs. Bombay City Police "C". Umpires:—Messrs. Heridia and Booth.

Friday, 10th December, 5 p. m. B. B. and C. I. Railway "B" vs. 2nd Urban Infantry. Umpires:—Messrs. S. H. Mehta and Riberio.

Bombay Hockey League

Transit Section Share Points With Parsi Cyclists

The Transit Section and the Parsi Cyclists shared points when they met on Wednesday in their Hockey League (Second Division) fixture. The hockey was not of a high standard, but the high spirit that was displayed on both sides throughout the game made the match interesting from start to finish.

The Cyclists opened smartly and on all sides it was expected that they would take the lead. This was not to be. Likely openings came their way in the early period, but the ball was always sent wide. All this was due to errors, the greatest being made by Boomla, the Cyclists right-outside man, who had a point for asking, yet, he put the ball where it gave his side no advantage. The interval came and neither side had scored.

On resuming the Transit Section got going and their first opportunity came two minutes after half time, no mistake was made by Mather and a mid-field bully off followed. The Transit Section for about 6 minutes had their opponents defending and were dangerous, no improvement in their lead, however, was registered. The Cyclists turned tables after this and engineered some determined raids During one of these K. Mehta narrowly missed getting the equaliser. They continued their efforts and were rewarded, R. Mehta when favourably placed, got a nice pass from Boomla and flashed the ball in. This encouraged the Cyclists and they redoupled their efforts. The military defence kept their goal safe. The Cyclists, towards the close, appeared to fall away and the last minutes found the Transit Section aiming at full points. With a little luck Readman might have achieved this for his side, but he missed by inches when he sent in a shot, that was offered a clear passage the goalie being the only obstacle.

The final whistle sounded with the score one all.

The Result:—

TRANSIT SECTION	1 goal.
PARSI CYCLISTS	1 goal.

THE TEAMS

TRANSIT SECTION: Fitzpatrick; Platt and Roden; Ensor, Knight and Jarvis; Readman, Harland, Moore, Mather and Rost.

PARSI CYCLISTS: Desai; Nadirshah and Shroff; Battliwalla, Madan and Buhariwala; Boomla, R. Mehta, K. Mehta, Antia and Irani.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Mechanical Institute, Parel v. Leeva Brothers. Bully-off at 5 p. m.

Fixtures And Referee's Appointments

Sunday, 28th November, 4 p. m. Indian Telegraph Recreation Club vs. Mackinnon McKenzie and Co. Umpires:—Messrs. H. Singaporia and Anath.

Sunday, 28th November, 5 p. m. "Times of India" "A" vs. Lusitanians "A". Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Rodriques.

Monday, 29th November, 5 p. m. Parsi Gymkhana vs. Young Sports (Dadar). Umpires:—Messrs. Peters and Joseph.

Tuesday, 30th November, 5 p. m. G. I. P. Stores vs. Bombay City F. C. Umpires:—Messrs. A. C. D'Souza and Toscano.

Wednesday, 1st December, 5 p. m. Christ Church and Barnes ex-Students vs. Bombay City Police "B". Umpires:—Messrs. Flight and Critchell.

Thursday, 2nd December, 5 p. m. G. I. P. European Institute (Matunga) vs. Bombay District Police. Umpires:—Messrs. E. D'Souza and Gonsalves.

Friday, 3rd December, 5 p. m. "Times of India" "B" vs. G. I. P. Railway, Head Quarters. Umpires:—Marquis and Stephens.

Saturday, 4th December, 4 p. m. Lever Bros. vs. Khatau Sports. Umpires:—Amaral and Daniel.

5 p. m. Lusitanians "A" vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway "A". Umpires:—Capt. Lee and Mr. McManus.

Sunday, 5th December, 4 p. m. Parsee Gymkhana vs. Havero Sports Club. Umpires:—Messrs. Bhaglal and De Mello.

5 p. m. Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students vs. Bombay City F. C. Umpires:—Messrs. F. X. Fernandes and Baptista.

Monday, 6th December, 5 p. m. Young Hindu Sports Club vs. R. I. Navy. Umpires:—Messrs. D'Souza-Louzado and Francis.

Tuesday, 7th December, 5 p. m. G. I. P. Stores vs. Parsee Cyclists. Umpires:—Messrs. D'Souza-Leal and Sollis.

Wednesday, 8th December, 5 p.

(Continued in Column 3.)

W. I. AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

Starts At Cooperage From Nov. 29

From early indications it appears that the Western India Amateur Boxing Championships will be as popular a sporting fixture this year as it has been in past years. The entries so far received show that the pugilistic efforts in the ring will be of a good standard and worth watching.

The Cooperage has been fixed as the scene of action. The boxing will start on November 29 and run to December 3.

Business opens with bouts for the junior group the first three days going to them. The more serious punching takes place on December 1, 2 and 3. For this boxers from Karachi, Mhow and Poona have been attracted and are keen to show their grit when put up against the Bombay men. The Army have a representative entry for the championship events.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Patron of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation, witnesses the fighting on the closing day and will present the trophies to the coming year's champions.

DOCK WORKERS DECLINE WAGES

Protest Against Alleged Breach Of Agreement

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Mukadams at Carnac Bunder, about 20 in number, and employing about 300 labourers are said not to be anxious to give practical shape to an agreement of wage increase they have arrived at on 22nd October last.

The dock-workers are getting restive and have refused to take wages to-day.

The dock Workers' Union is handling the matter and in case they fail to succeed in their negotiations, they might resort to direct action.

Bhainder Salt Workers' Demands

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

During the last week-end, workers on salt-pans at Bhaindar held a meeting to press their grievances. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, W. Kulkarni, Din Muhammed, and Hasham Bukhari, who were invited on the occasion addressed the meeting.

The demands of the workers are that drinking water should be supplied on the spot, besides other amenities and an increase in the "hamali" rate.

They want regulation about payment of wages, which it is alleged are not paid for months at a stretch. They demand a weekly payment.

The workers demand a payment of Rs. 15 per 100 bags instead of Rs. 12 that is now being paid.

It is said twelve of the merchants in the trade have agreed to the terms, but two others have not. Efforts are being made to induce the dissentients.

About 300 workers are involved in the matter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

a. m.

8-30 K. Nagesh Rao 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing the Books" By S. U. Shukla 8-55 K. Nagesh Rao.

12-0 noon Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements European Music 6-0 The Novelty Trio 6-30 The News in Marathi 6-35 To the Bhumijan A programme arranged for the villager 7-30 "About the Home" A Chef's Tour: "Madras Dishes". No. 2 By Hilda Flanders 7-45 John McCormack 8-0 A Variety Programme Pupils of Gool D. Tata Pianoforte accompaniment by Maneck P. Bhagat 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 Talk (English): "Down to the Sea in Ships" Young India at Sea By Capt. Ookerji 9-15 The News 9-30 H. Khan Mastana, and Shahajan of Delhi Hindustani Duets "Pramandirmen prem pujan ko." Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra 10-0 Ratan Bai.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 meters 882 kc/s.

a. m.

8-0 Bande Hasan 8-30 AIR Orchestra—Ramkali 8-40 Zohra Jan of Ambala 9-10 The News (English) 9-20 The News (Hindustani) 9-30 Abdul Haq Qureshi 9-45 Haider Hussain Bilaskhani Todi on Surbahar 9-55 Zohra Jan of Ambala.

p. m.

12-30 Indian Music 1-30 Comedy Excerpts 5-0 AIR Orchestra 5-10 Abdul Haq Qureshi 5-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala 6-0 Bande Hasan 6-30 Readings from Famous Books Selections from Baharistan 6-40 Abdul Haq Qureshi 7-0 "For Villagers Only" (Market Rates at 7-30 p. m.) I. P. C.—No. 3 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "More for your Goods" By Maharaj Krishna 8-15 Zohra Jan of Ambala 8-18 Bande Hasan 8-40 A Bedtime Story for Children "Jhoot Ka Maza" By Lyaqat Hussain Maftoon 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 Recorded Interlude 9-50 Talk (English): "As I See It." By Ian Hay Relayed from the BBC 10-5 "Eastern Songs for Western Hearers" By Rosemarie Dean With a short causerie by John Foulds 10-20 "Current Events" Affairs in Europe A talk in English by J. W. Collins M.C. 10-35 European music (Recorded).

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres 6.109 kc/s (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 "Northwards" The Radio Quartette Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft 1-36 School Programme 2-6 Indian Music 2-21 Vocal Music Kumari Nibhanoni Ghose 2-31 Instrumental Music Bimal Dutta 2-41 "Destination" By AIR Artists 5-6 For the Rural Areas 5-36 "Jugantar" Presented by Basanti Vidyabithi 7-31 Surbahar and Setar Solo—Alap and Gat By Jiten Sen Gupta 7-51 Talk: "In the Lime Light" By Nirad C. Chowdhuri A talk on topical events 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 Thumri and Bhajan Tarapada Chakravarty 8-41 Ghazal and Qawwali Binapani 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English) 9-6 News and Announcements 9-21 Talk: "What's On" By Renitac A review of films to come 9-36 A Non-Stop Cabaret.

Mysore Programme

W. L. 49.3 & 310
Frecy: 968 & 6085 kc/s.

6 to 8-15 p.m. I. Radio Play: "Danashura Karna" by The Saraswathi Prasadhika Nataka Sabha conducted by Mr. M. V. Madappa. II. Mysore news. (8 p.m.)

AMALNER TALUKA WANTS TO BE DRY

Villagers' Appeal To Ministry

(From Our Correspondent)

AMALNER, Nov. 24.

The Marwad Peasant Conference of Amalner Taluka concluded yesterday under the able guidance of Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe. 300 delegates were present.

In the Subjects Committee, feelings ran high against toll tax on villagers imposed by the Amalner Municipality. Mr. Jedhe was prevailed upon to lead a deputation to the Municipal Councillors and the Local-Self Government Minister. Mr. Bhoge, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Messrs. Ganbhirrao Chavan, Naval Uttam Patil and Rahme made impressive speeches. Thousands of signatures from all villagers in the Taluka against liquor shops were submitted to the Conference requesting the Ministry to select Amalner Taluka for prohibition honour. Many local grievances were also put forth. 5,000 peasants were present on the occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue and Jails, will visit the famine-affected areas of Ghatampure Tahsil in the district of Cawnpore on 9th December.

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THE Standard Life Assurance Company is a mutual company; that is to say, its profits belong to the policy-holders.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Ramjan 21, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 21, 1307
Hightide: 6-07; 17-47
Lowtide: 12-00; 23-37
Sunrise: 6h. 51m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

S. S. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with mails from London of the 11th instant due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, November 27

Public meeting at Congress House to thank Gandhiji 6-15 p.m.

S. S. 'Comorin' with mails sails at 1 p.m.

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Corporation Standing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 2-40 p.m. (S.T.) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1938-39.

WORLI TENANTS MEETING

A public meeting of the Worli tenants will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Maidan opposite the Worli Post Office Mr. T. R. Bolan will speak on the occasion on "The Premier's visit and the Government's assurance to the tenants".

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 20th November, 1937, was 321; of these 200 were males and 121 females."

GATHA CLASS

Dr. Irach J. S. Zavaporewala will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Gatha Class".

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

Pundit Som Duttji Vidyalanker will deliver a lecture on "The Vedic Religion" at the weekly congregation of the above Arya Samaj and Mr. N. D. Joshie, the Principal of the D. A. V. School Parel will address the audience on Educations and its benefits to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr and Prof. J. C. Daruwalla will meet their students in German and English Literature, respectively in St. Xavier's College and Khalsa College to-day (Thursday), at the usual time. Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet his senior students in Political Theory in the University Bldg. to-day (Thursday), at the usual time. There will be no class in Political Theory this Friday (November 26th).

LLOYDS BANK BRANCH AT PRINCESS STREET

A branch of Lloyds Bank, Limited, will be opened at 21-29, Princess Street, corner of Mangaldas Road and Princess Street, Bombay, on Monday, under the supervision of an Indian manager Mr. S. R. Hattiangadi. This will be the first branch of a British exchange bank to be opened in the Bombay bazaar, and is further evidence of the fact that the demand for banking services in India is increasing.

Lloyds Bank, Limited, one of the "Big Five", with over 1,900 branches in the United Kingdom, extended their business to India in 1923, taking over the businesses of Messrs. Cox and Co., Messrs. King, King and Co. and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Michael Strogoff". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"O-Kay for Sound". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Duniya-Kya Hai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Prisoner of Zenda". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The General Died at Dawn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Premveer". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"His Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHS' PROTEST

A general meeting of the Bombay Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani medical practitioners, will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. at Bhimdiwala building, Matunga G.I.P. when Dr. R. M. Bhoir will preside and to protest against the move of the Government to register practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani only ignoring Homoeopaths.

JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM IN SUBURBS

The Secretaries Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

Three conversational meetings will be attended and addressed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram as follows:

Santa Cruz: Viler Villa at 9 p.m. today (Thursday) on "Technique of Our Revolution".

Andheri: Gazdar Hall at 9 p.m. tomorrow (Friday), on "Experiment of office acceptance".

Questions will be received before the meeting begins.

REVISED TIMINGS OF AIR SERVICES

The Kopran Co., has offered a very large size Tooth Paste to all the intending passengers to Kathiawar by Air. Therefore from 1st December, '37 a free large size Kopran Tooth Paste will be given to all the passengers travelling by Kathiawar Air Services.

Air Services of India's planes would now be running instead of on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays". The Detailed Timings are as follows:—

7-15 a.m.	Dep.	Bombay	Arr. 5-45 p.m.
8-45 a.m.	Arr.	Bhavnagar	Dep. 4-15 p.m.
9- 0 a.m.	Dep.	Bhavnagar	Arr. 4- 0 p.m.
9-45 a.m.	Arr.	Rajkot	Dep. 3-15 p.m.
9-55 a.m.	Dep.	Rajkot	Arr. 3- 5 p.m.
10-20 a.m.	Arr.	Jamnagar	Dep. 2-40 p.m.
10-30 a.m.	Dep.	Jamnagar	Arr. 2-30 p.m.
11- 0 a.m.	Arr.	Porbandar	Dep. 2- 0 p.m.

GIVE UP DRINK AND CURTAIL EXPENSES

Advice To Thana, Bombay, Kolaba And Kalyan Peasants

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Agale Dynati Hitawardhak Mandali, the 32nd annual Sammelan of the agriculturists of Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Nasik Districts was held at Vithalwadi, Kalyan, on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve of Bombay.

Among others the following leaders of agriculturists were present: Mr. Kanji Govindshet, M.L.A. Mr. Dattopant Raut, M.L.A., Mr. Daulatrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao, ex-M.L.C., Rao Saheb Dhondoo Dharmaji Khade, Dr. Ramachandrarao Bhoir, Mr. Sakharam Bhikji Patil, Mr. Vichare of Satara, Mr. Sitaram Bhauram Keni.

The agriculturists were asked to give up drink, take education, improve their agriculture, curtail their marriage and other ceremonial expenses.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF

It is understood that Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Rowji, Vazir to His Highness the Aga Khan, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay in succession to Mr. A. G. Gray.

Mr. Rawji is a member of the Municipal Corporation and Vazir to H. H. the Aga Khan. He was born in 1900. His grand father, the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji founded the Dhunjibhai Karmali Orphanage in Bombay and the Mahomedbhoy Rowji Sanitorium at Poona of which institutions Mr. Rowji is the Managing Trustee. Mr. Mahomedbhoy's father, the late Mr. Ibrahimbhoy was a prominent banker and landlord and Vazir to H. H. Aga Khan. He was the first President of the Ismaili Khoja Council. Mr. Mahomedbhoy is the Advisor-General and Surveyor of all the Aga Khan's Councils in India. He recently gave his extensive estate at Matheran for a Sanitorum for his community.

Mr. Dwarkanath Borker who is shortly leaving for Europe for further studies in Physical Education. He is the first Indian to get entrance at the Loughborough College, England. He will make a special study of the SOKOL Movement of Czechoslovakia and then visit other well-known centres of Physical Education.

Paper Made In Cottages

Notable Stall In Azad Maidan Exhibition

One of the most successful exhibitions ever organized in the city, is now running at the Azad Maidan, under the auspices of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The most impressive stall inside the spacious compound, is that of the Hand-made paper industry, which at present is flourishing to a remarkable extent in the Nizam's Dominion. Here is an industry which must come as a revelation to the critics of the cottage industries scheme of the Congress Ministries.

In the Hyderabad State, nearly 150 to 200 families live on this hand-made paper industry. Each family consists on an average of six members. While the boys take to crushing the pulp, the women (and they are in "purdah") have specialised in glazing the hand-made paper. Thus all the members of the family, who are healthy and strong are engaged in this industry.

The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, absorbs all the paper produced by these people.

Blotting papers, coloured papers, envelopes, letter writing pads of thick paper and glazed paper are on exhibition at the stall. Quality bangles are also exhibited and the manufacture of bangles too appears to have attained a high degree of perfection.

Besides one hundred stalls where several Swadeshi and hand-made articles are on exhibition, a variety of entertainments has been provided by the energetic organizers.

Wrestling on a grand scale is being organized and from to-day (Thursday) Azad Maidan Exhibition will provide high class, clean and scientific wrestling and eminent 'Pahelwans' are billed already. A huge gallery is constructed and all arrangements made.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have sent the following telegram to the Railway Board on Wednesday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchant's Chamber protest against recent notification issued by North Western and East Indian Railways announcing reduction in Railway freight on cotton, consigned to Cawnpore, under certain conditions.

The Committee while they have already pressed for a general reduction in freight for cotton, cannot but condemn this particular announcement, which is discriminatory in character and which will drive smaller men from the trade and which threatens to oust particularly Indians in its indirect effects from the trade. These reductions will not help cotton growers but will help only certain highly placed middlemen and as such should not be supported. The said notification introduces a policy, which has sinister implications and the Committee appeal to the Railway Board to get it withdrawn."

Death Of Haji Ghulam Hussain Haji Bachooally

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Haji Goolam Hussain Haji Bachooally, a well-known Khoja merchant of Bombay expired prematurely yesterday evening after a short illness sequel to an attack of paralysis.

The loss of the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat is great.

He was the son of late Khan Bahadur Haji Bachooally a philanthropist of the community.

Civic Address To Congress Ministers

Corporation Standing Committee Sanctions Rs. 700

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, at its meeting held on Wednesday, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 700 towards the expenses to be incurred in connection with the presentation of an address to the Congress Ministers by the City Municipality.

Copies of the address will be printed on Khaddar silk and presented in Sandalwood boxes to all the seven Ministers.

THE ART IN HOME EXHIBITION

Will Be Opened By Kher To-day

The Art in Home Exhibition organised by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal Art Exhibition Committee is to be opened to-day (Thursday) November 25 at 5-30 p.m. at Town Hall, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier will open it.

The Exhibition will be open to the public from Friday November 26 till Sunday December 26 till Sunday December 5 (both days inclusive) from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Entrance fee will be two annas only.

The programme of entertainment at the Exhibition: Saturday November 27 from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Garbas. (Bhagini Samaj).

Sunday November 28 at 5 p.m.—Fancy dress competition for children of 5 to 14 years of age.

Indian cloth to be used for dresses etc.

Tuesday November 30 Evening—Lecture of Mr. Jepson with slides "Folk dancing."

INAMDAR OF BHUNJ JOINS CONGRESS

Sends Membership Fee To Premier Kher

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay received a Money Order on Wednesday from the Inamdar of Bhunj who has expressed a desire to become a 4 anna member of the Congress.

The Prime Minister has forwarded the amount to Satara District Congress Committee for enrolling the Inamdar as a member.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO STUDENTS' FEDERATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The representatives of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation waited on the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, this afternoon and placed before him their fundamental demands regarding higher education.

The Premier told them that the present Government were fully occupied with their programme pertaining to primary and secondary education. When fresh schemes were to be introduced involving new legislation, Government would give due consideration to the demands put forward by the Students' Federation.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Winterbotham, Prince Aly Khan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerrard, and Mr. T. G. Winning lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley attended a Ball in aid of the Matunga European Windows' Home at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

Begum Ansari (Anjum)

General Films Ltd., have secured the film rights of "Bagwan" (tentative title) written by Begum Sahib Ansari, wife of Mohamed Ahmed Ansari, Session Judge, Cawnpore. This story will be directed by one of the India's well-known Directors, Mr. A. R. Kardar.

Begum Ansari hails from a very cultured Muslim family. She is the daughter of Syed Zainuddin Sahib, Collector. She is keenly interested in literature and is well-known in literary and social circles of U. P. She has written two novels in Urdu "Kisan-ki-Larki" and "Manorama" and one more novel "Akhtar Ara" is in the press. She contributes to many papers in Urdu.

General Films are proud to introduce the first Muslim Lady writer to the Indian Screen and are confident that they will be putting a first rate subject as the direction is in the hands of Mr. A. R. Kardar.

To-day's Wrestling Bouts

Khadi And Swadeshi Bazaar At Azad Maidan

The Jt. Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C., writes:—

The wrestling tournaments organized by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. at the Exhibition ground will begin from to-night, at 9 p.m.

The following are the pairs fixed for to-night's wrestling tournament.

Baldeo Chaube (Muttra) vs. Kadarbax Pahelwan (Lahore).

Deoraj Pahelwan (Sarhad) vs. Kedar Pahelwan (Mirjapore).

Rao Pahelwan (Satara) vs. Panna Lal (Mirjapore).

Balmukund (Muttra) vs. Parashnath (Benares).

Sitaram (Benares) vs. Sajju (Muttra).

There will be only one round and the time allowed is 45 minutes for famous pairs and 15 minutes for others.

Sjt. J. C. Maitra has been chosen as the referee and (1) Pandit Rajaram Trivedi. (2) Chakka Pahelwan will act as the judges.

Tickets are available at the Exhibition Ticket Office Azad Maidan or at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

SCINDIA'S NEW SHIP FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, November 24.

The new ship, s.s. "El Madina", built for Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., specially for the pilgrim run, left Glasgow on November 21 and is expected to arrive at Bombay about 10th December. She will sail on her first voyage with pilgrims to Jedda about December 3.—United Press.

Bombay Free From Small-pox

A telegram from the Government of India states that the authorities at Singapore have declared Bombay to be free from Small-pox.

Public Thanks To Mahatma

Bombay Ministers To Speak At Meeting On Saturday At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce the following.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting on Saturday, the 27th November 1937, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound of the Congress House to express Bombay citizens' gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his splendid efforts to tackle the Bengal Detenu problem and to offer prayers for his good health and long life.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Sjt. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Sjt. A. D. Latthe, Finance Member, Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Sjt. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Sjt. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and other prominent public men will address.

Speeches will be broadcast by loud speakers and space will be reserved for ladies.

JUDGMENT IN SHOLAPUR APPEALS

Sequel To Conflict Between Police And Public

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court rejected the appeals of Haribhau Malsheth Bhandare and five others against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Sholapur who had confirmed the sentences passed on them by the trying Magistrate on charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly.

The first accused was engaged by the Alpratap Samaj of Sholapur to sing songs in the streets. In August last as he was going along the street reciting a song, he was followed by a crowd and as the traffic was obstructed, the Police Inspector ordered the crowd to disperse. The first accused, however, resisted the order and the crowd also refused to disperse and it was stated, pelted stones at the police.

The police then dispersed the crowd and arrested the six accused.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The General meeting of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Limited was held on Sunday November 21 at the Bandra Gymkhana, Dr. D. A. D'Monte (the President) presiding. After the minutes of the last General Meeting were confirmed, Mr. D. J. Ferreira (the Chairman of the Managing Committee) proposed the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending June 30, 1937. The report and the other items on the agenda were passed, except the borrowing power was reduced to one lakh and seventy-five thousand.

The notice of motion of Mr. J. S. Pereira for giving a dividend at 2 per cent. was rejected, the majority of the members not being in favour of giving dividend until the lands on hand were disposed of.

XIII HOURS ADORATION.

Bandra noted for its pulsating Catholic action, celebrates with great devotion the annual XIII Hours Adoration of all the Churches in its vicinity.

On Sunday last St. Peter Church, Bandra, celebrated the annual XIII Hours Adoration which was preceded by an all nights vigil on Saturday by the members of the Night Adorers League.

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BARBARA STANWYCK
VICTOR McLAGLEN
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1937

NATIONAL SCOUTING

All those who are interested in national scouting look forward with great hopes to the Round Table Conference of the Indian Boy Scouts Associations, to be held at Allahabad on the 28th and 29th instant under the auspices of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, the oldest Indian Scout organization in the country, to consider the establishment of an All-India National Scout movement Considering its object, its representative character and the circumstances in which it is being organized, the Conference promises to play an important part in the inauguration of a sound national scout organization in the country. It is thus far more important than the Triennial Conference that was held at Delhi last week.

Allahabad Conference

It must be admitted that the Delhi Conference, despite its official and unrepresentative character, turned out to be a much better affair than would ordinarily have been expected. It has wisely decided—unanimously too—to reconstitute the Baden-Powell organization as an independent national institution, increasingly controlled by Indians and giving a large measure of autonomy to provincial associations including the freedom to appoint or not to appoint provincial Governors or Rulers of States as Provincial Chief Scouts. Even the Viceroy is to be consulted as to the position he will occupy in the new Constitution in the light of the changes proposed. We think this is only a courteous way to suggest that under the new Constitution the Viceroy's appointment as the Chief Scout for India will not be, as it is now, a matter of course. Considering that the B. P. organization in India has all along been official-ridden and almost anti-national, these changes seem fairly revolutionary and are rendered possible by the universal clamour for a national system, which was only intensified by Lord Baden-Powell's insulting aspersions on Indians. But though the Delhi Conference has accepted the ideal of a national movement, we are sure that just at present the B. P. organization will not go far enough towards the ideal and may any day turn reactionary if the stimulus to which it has now fairly responded happens to weaken. If only for this reason, a cent per cent Indian and national organization must be established for the whole of India, and that is precisely the object of the Allahabad Conference.

Need For Unity

This Conference will be attended principally by the various provincial branches of the Seva Samiti organization, by the Indian National Scout Association, recently started in Bombay, the Madras Association, which has broken away from the B. P. movement, and several smaller bodies interested in National Scouting but not yet affiliated to any central organization. It is significant that by a resolution of the Delhi Triennial Conference the present official organization will be represented at the Allahabad Conference by two delegates, the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus the President and Secretary respectively of the Headquarters Council The precise task before the Conference is, first to unite all these bodies and establish one All-India organization controlled by Indians, to lay down the broad lines of Indian Scouting and to co-ordinate the activities of provincial scout associations, and, secondly, to devise a system of scout training best suited to the culture and needs of India. It is much to be doubted if the present official organization will agree at once to merge in the All-India organization that, may be proposed by the Conference. But if the other bodies represented there agree to unite, subordinating their sectional interests to the larger interests of the country, without being too punctilious about rules and regulations, they will do a great service to the country. And when they all unite, it will be only a question of time for the official body to do likewise.

Compulsory Hindustani In Madras

Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, the veteran Liberal leader of Madras, is indulging in palpable and inexcusable exaggeration when he characterises the proposal of the Congress Government in Madras to make the study of Hindustani compulsory in the higher elementary classes, as a monstrous," "tyrannical" step. There are vast masses in the south, he tells us, to whom Hindustani is "absolutely, yes, literally absolutely useless" and that "ninety-five out of one hundred of the rural population, if not more, will not have need for moving out of their district, or beyond the neighbouring districts, and Hindustani is neither essential nor useful to them." One can only express one's amazement at the extraordinary insularity of the vision of this South Indian leader. If he would only consult the views of the tens of thousands of South Indians who have left their province in search of employment or higher education and settled down in the principal towns and cities of the other provinces, like Calcutta, Patna, Benares, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Karachi, Nagpur and Bombay, or of the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims—most of whom are ignorant of the English tongue—who year after year visit the various holy sites outside the Madras Presidency, he would find out whether a knowledge of Hindustani is "absolutely, yes literally absolutely useless" for South Indians. If he really thinks that ninety-five out of one hundred of the South Indian rural population, " will not have need for moving out of their district," not only at the present day, but also for all time to come, one can only say that he is utterly oblivious to the movements and aspirations of his fellowmen around him. Even if the 95 per cent of the rural population is so conservative as he suggests, does he want them to remain tied down to their villages and taluks for ever? Does he not want them to come out of their ruts and poodles to see how the world is progressing around them? And does he suggest that there need be no intercourse between one province and another, even in near or distant future and no need at all for any one common medium of communication among Indians of the various provinces? Or, does he expect that the English language will become such a common medium of exchange of thoughts with the man in the street all over India? If he holds such views, one can only say that they are shared by very few thinking Indians.

And wherein, after all, does the "tyranny" of the Madras Cabinet's proposal lie? A study of Hindustani is to be made compulsory in the I, II and III Forms, corresponding to the II, III and IV standards of the Bombay high school curriculum. Some opponents of the Government's proposal—of whom, however, Mr. Sastri is not one—have raised the cry of "Tamil in danger," suggesting that the proposal to make the study of Hindustani compulsory, will ultimately 'kill' Tamil, by relegating it to the background. How preposterous such a suggestion is can be easily seen from the fact that not only in the primary classes but throughout the secondary and high school courses, the pupil's mother tongue—Tamil in Tamil Nad, Telugu in Andhradesh, Kanarese in Karnatak and Malayalam in Kerala,—will be the medium of instruction. It is evident that the cry of "Tamil in danger" has been raised partly from sentimental motives, partly out of ignorance of the real implications of the Government's proposal and also partly out of political antipathy towards the Congress Cabinet. "I should like to see Bengal or the Maharashtra or Gujarat or Punjab accepting it" says Mr. Sastri. Well, let him wait and see.

Contempt Of Court

The High Court has convicted Mr. M. J. Dixit, Collector of Kanara, of contempt of court and fined him Rs. 500. Though the Collector had merely carried out the instructions of the Government in issuing a Press Communique the publication of which prejudiced a case pending in court, there is no doubt the High Court was perfectly right in holding that he had committed a gross contempt of court. But we cannot help drawing attention to the punishment meted out to him, a punishment which marks a departure from the usual practice of High Courts in contempt cases. The Advocate-General tendered to the High Court apology not only on behalf of Mr. Dixit but also on behalf of the Government. In accordance with the usual practice in such cases when the accused tenders an apology and in view of the fact that the Collector had merely carried out Government's instructions one would have expected that Mr. Dixit would have been discharged with, perhaps, a warning. But this was not done in this case which thus furnishes the first instance of a high Government official being fined for contempt of court.

GEOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Need For Better Co-ordination

(BY P. M. TRIVEDI.)

The new courses which the University of Bombay has introduced as a result of bifurcation merit considerable attention and close scrutiny. The University seems to have realised the need and importance of the study of Geography and it is true to say that it has made just a fitting beginning in the F.Y.A. by introducing Geography as an alternative subject to Mathematics or World History. Though it is strange and unorthodox to find Geography in the same group as Mathematics, it is gratifying to see that a legitimate place is accorded to it in the curriculum.

Geography At Matriculation.

Till very recently, our University paid very little attention to the proper study of such an important and a necessary subject. In the Matriculation curriculum geography has a chequered history. About ten years ago geography was made compulsory at the Matriculation. In the new Matriculation course it has the mortified existence. It plays the part of the zany in the circus, comically setting off the feats of the main performer, History. There is an omnibus paper carrying one hundred marks for Indian and English History, Indian administration, British constitution,....and Geography! One cannot imagine a worse travesty of the study of geography. It is bound to be superficial, fragmentary and negligible and the experience of any one supports that it is so.

At College.

On the other hand the University has taken the commendable step of making Geography one of the optionals in the F. Y. Arts course. But the course itself, as framed, is far from scientific and really educative. Its planning smacks of amateurishness. The student who takes History as his optional can penetrate farther into his subject at the B.A. and build upon it his own perspective, but the student who goes in for geography is in a blind alley. Under the present course it functions only as an uncorrelated parenthesis in his studies.

Every one is aware that the degree courses in any progressive University are projected upon the basic courses of study during the undergraduate years. Every subject of study essentially implies growth and development in its higher stages of study. Unluckily in our University this rhythm is broken in the course of geography alone. In all leading English Universities Geography forms a part not only of the Honours course but also a full-fledged post-graduate research course. Will any one aver that India has no geography or the world as a whole is bereft of geography worthy to be studied at the B.A. class of Bombay University?

Physical Geography.

The tragedy is that the reform in the curriculum is without remorse. The course framed for Physical Geography is unscientific, incoherent and least conducive to a geograghical perspective. A sound introductory course in Physical Geography at a college ought to embrace at least the principles of Metereology, Geology, Oceanography, Physics, Botany and such other allied sciences because geography forms a compact science. Anything short of this tells upon its composite character. The arrangement of topics along with other handicaps fail to imply such a study. There is a bad lack of educational vision in the curriculum.

Political And Regional Geography.

The course for the Political and Regional geography also presents a similar lack of conspectus. It is as vague as it is haphazard. Different countries in the neighbourhood of India are picked up and stringed together for study but India itself is missing. It may be said that students study India for the Matriculation examination. Every teacher of experience knows what the school study amounts to.

Continued on page 7, col. 1.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

II

The lowest paid industrial workers are the labourers engaged on manual work which does not require any substantial degree of skill. With regard to the earnings of these men, the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour records: "In the majority of provinces few men in this class are able to earn more than Rs. 15 a month regularly; the majority earn less and earnings are sometimes as low as Rs. 10."

The Bombay Labour Office has recently published two reports on General Wage Census, in the Bombay Presidency which give the wages of persons employed in Engineering and Printing industries. According to the Report on Engineering industry, the average monthly earnings of men sweepers in the Presidency are Rs. 17 and those of women Rs. 13. It is very sad to note that the figures are as low as Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 for men and women respectively in Sholapur and Satara districts. In the Printing industry bronzers get Rs. 13, varnishers Rs. 15, stone polishers Rs. 17 and Litho machine feeders and off-set machine feeders Rs. 19 per month on an average in the Presidency. It is worth while to note that in Ahmedabad City, bronzers get only Rs. 11 per month.

Unconscionably Low Wages

The condition of sweepers employed by Municipalities is far worse than that of workers in Engineering industry. To quote Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh; "The scale of salaries given for whole-time sweepers varies considerably and the variation is beyond conception. The Municipality of such a big city as Jaipur pays its women sweepers as low as Rs. 1-12 a month. Several municipal towns of good size do not pay more than Rs. 4-8-0 or 5 a month."

Another class of lowest paid workers are those engaged as shop assistants and persons employed in hotels and restaurants. The Bombay Labour Office conducted an enquiry into wages and condition of employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Presidency and published a Report last year. According to this Report, the wage level of shop assistants in the Presidency is quite discouraging especially in view of the fact that there is a considerable number of assistants whose monthly earnings are below Rs. 5. To quote the Report with regard to the City of Bombay, "it is seen that a very considerable proportion of them earn less than Rs. 15 per month, nearly one-third of the total being in the wage group Rs. 5-10-0". Similarly, in Bidi and Pansupari shops more than half the number of persons are getting below Rs. 20 per month. It is extremely interesting to note in this connection that the average daily hours of work in restaurants are 13.14 and in Bidi and Pansupari shops 14.47. The condition is still worse in Ahmedabad City, where the majority of assistants in restaurants and hotels earn between Rs. 3 and Rs. 12 per month. It is heart-rendering to know that boys under 12, who number about 1,500 in Ahmedabad, get between Re. 1 and Rs. 3 per month. In Poona, assistants in restaurants receive wages ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per month, while the wages in Pan-Bidi shops vary from Rs. 2 with meals to Rs. 6 without meals per month. The wage level in Sholapur and Hubli is almost the same as that in Poona. The fact that labour employed in Bidi factories is very low-paid throughout India is corroborated by the following remark of the Royal Commission on Labour: "Workers as young as five years of age may be found in some of these places working without adequate meal intervals or weekly rest days, and often for 10 or 12 hours daily, for sums as low as 2 annas in the case of those of tenderest years." Regarding the helplessness of tannery workers to protect themselves, the same Commission writes: "We feel that the statutory protection of the workers in this industry is essential because of the nature of the work and the class of worker employed, which from long social tradition is peculiarly powerless to help itself."

Wrong Impressions

Hitherto I have been referring to the earnings of individuals, but in respect of both income and expenditure it is the family and not the individual that is more important in relation to the standard of living. Unfortunately sufficient figures of family earnings are not available in all provinces. But the Bombay Labour Office carried out an enquiry on the working class budgets in Bombay City. According to this enquiry, the average monthly income of a natural working class family was Rs. 45 during September 1932 to June 1933. A 'natural' family is supposed to consist of four persons, namely, husband, wife and two children below 14. When the average income is Rs. 45, it is quite probable that about half the number of the families earned less than that sum. In many families the minimum wage-level must be lower than Rs. 38 per month, when we consider the fact that the monthly income of many adult males falls below that figure and that women are unable to earn in such families.

Looking at the above different wage-levels in different industries, one may feel that in the case of textile workers of Bombay, whose income is comparatively high, the wage is adequate enough to lead a life of comfort. But such a belief would be erroneous when we consider the fact that this income is not sufficient enough for the worker to lead a life of health and efficiency. The report of the Bombay Labour Office already referred to shows that natural families with income varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month just succeeded in balancing their budgets. That the condition of Ahmedabad workers is still worse is shown by the Bombay Govern-

Continued on Page 13 Col. 4.

Plight Of Unskilled Workers

(By Dinkar Desai, Member, Servants Of India Society)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND PALESTINE.

The severe condemnation by the Muslim Society of Great Britain of British policy in Palestine reflects, Mr. Yusuf Ali pointed out, the feeling of the entire Muslim world. It also reflects the feeling of the whole of India, of Hindus as well as Muslims, as the partition is inspired more by imperialist than by communal considerations. A non-communal body like the Congress is more emphatic in condemning the partition than are bodies like the Muslim League, and this fact is duly noted by the Muslim leaders of Palestine who have gratefully ackwnowledged the prompt support of the Congress. If British policy is not revised betimes it will be necessary for Congress and other bodies which are in earnest to take some suitable concerted action to frustrate it.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

It is reported that the South African Union Government is considering the terms of reference and personnel of the Commission of Inquiry which, the Government announced sometime ago, would be appointed to investigate the question of mixed marriages. A Johanesburg journal forecasts that the Commission will consist of three members, including Sir John Adamson, a well-known South African educationist. The Commission is the outcome of the agitation among the whites of the Union against the marriages contracted by Indians and other Asiatics with white women and legislation is being sought to prohibit such marriages in future. Though, outwardly the object in view is given out to be purely the preservation of the racial purity of the whites, there is an obvious politico-economic motive as well behind the move. The whites, who have been all these years trying to hound out Indians from the Union and to reduce those who may be left behind to a position of virtual helotry to themselves, fear that the children of mixed marriages will prove a stumbling-block to their policy of racial exclusion, as they might inherit the estates of their white mothers and fathers and fight for their civic and political rights. The whites of the Colony want to avoid such complications. Indians cannot but resist such a policy of racial hatred which is part and parcel of the larger policy of the whites to keep them down for ever economically and politically. The Government of India and the Central Legislature as well as the Congress ought to keep a watchful eye on the moves which the South African Government may make in the near future at the instigation of the whites of the Union.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

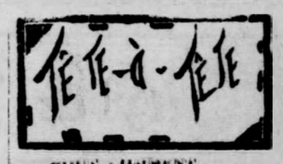
Addressing the students of Allahabad the other day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed the new spirit among students, workers and peasants but rightly warned them that, if there was no proper restraint, that spirit might lead them into wrong channels of activity and they would thus fritter away their energies on minor issues. Referring to strikes in particular, he said that there was also the danger of the strikers overstimating their strength and being crushed by their more powerful opponents. That would not be good tactics, he said, and no sensible leader could advise them to adopt such a course. For too many students in India take only an academic interest in national politics. It would be a tragedy if those who are earnest were to allow their energies to be dissipated in strife and demonstrations over minor issues.

USEFUL ACTIVITIES.

As preparation for public service Pandit Jawaharlal advised the students to form study circles and clubs for the promotion of social service. That efficient service needs to be intelligent and systematic and therefore calls for careful study goes without saying. But it is possible and common for students to put undue emphasis on mere book study. Perhaps the best part of the training for social service is some appropriate form of service itself. One learns best by doing. There are ever so many activities in which students can legitimately participate. Using Swadeshi goods and persuading others to do likewise, promotion of literacy, of prohibition, and of communal unity, and the spread of the national language are but a few that are most suitable to students. If only the students discipline themselves so as to find more interest in actual work than more discussion of political questions, they will benefit themselves as well as the country.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY LEGISLATION.

The announcement that the Government of Bombay intend to introduce a bill in the Legislative Assembly which, when passed into law, will enable trustees of the Hindu temples to throw open the latter to Harijans on the same lines as are followed at present in the case of "Savarna" Hindus, is welcome. As Gandhiji has pointed out, the Congress Ministries are pledged to remove untouchability in every shape and form. The "Savarna" Hindus under the Yeravda Pact are pledged to fling open temples to Harijans". What the Congress Ministries contemplate is merely the passing of an enabling measure, which will allow trustees of temples to throw them open to Harijans, either on their own responsibility or after a majority of the worshippers at such temples have declared themselves in favour of such a step. There is no question of any compulsion being exercised, for the Hindu community will be perfectly free to decide for itself whether the reform in view should be carried out by it. As for the question whether treatment of one man by another as "untouchable" should be made a penal offence, that too is bound to be considered by Congress Ministries, though, perhaps, at a later stage. A few fanatically minded individuals are likely to raise the cry of "religion in danger", but we have every confidence in the commonsense as well as sense of humanity of the Hindu community that it will undo the great wrong which it has made the Harijans suffer all these centuries.



...HOUT COMMENT

"According to the census of 1931 the total number of one-room tenements in the City is 1,97,616, housing 7,91,762 people, and of two-room tenements 26,23... housing among them 1,31,8... people. Thus between these two are housed 9,23,634 of the City population. This gives an average of 3.7 per room...."

—Mr. N. V. Modak, City Enginee...

* * *

The Government of Bengal, according to an A.P.I. message, have hit upon a novel plan to improve and simplify work in all their offices. There will be installed in every office a "suggestion box" inviting all officers of the Crown—gazetted, non-gazetted and ministerial—to put in it practical ideas for producing better results at less expenditure of labour and time.

It is a premature and exaggerated report, however, that the first suggestion put in the Chief Minister's box is "Please resign."

* * *

Speaking at the Royal Empire Society, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, High Commissioner of India, said that "when India's low standard of development was compared with Australia and elsewhere the dangers of the situation to the Empire's economic structure could be realized."

There are other dangers, too, implicit in such a comparison. One might, for instance, get at the truth about the economic role of Imperialism

* * *

"The time has come," Sir Firoz Khan said, "when all friends of India should attempt to raise India's standard of living so that it would be more on a level with other parts of the Empire. Otherwise, she would be a potential danger."

A poor sort of a tribute it is to the "attempt to raise India's standard of living" which Britain has been making for the last century and a half.

* * *

A rsolution passed at a conference on Empire development held in London, suggests early resumption of Empire migration.

In pursuance of this scheme, we believe, more British "experts" will be encouraged to migrate to India.

* * *

A writer draws attention to the fact that chess is the only game which is allowed to be played within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The parliamentary pawns are thus given some practice in "moves" and diplomatic checkmating.

* * *

An educationist complains that "some of us have got into the habit of canting over the misery and misfortune of our University education."

And others have got into the habit of producing this misery and misfortune.

* * *

At least one man has dared to tell the truth!

Mr. Justice Roper, of the Divorce Court, at Sydney, Australia recently delivered himself of these words in court.

"Quarrelling with their husbands is the very spice of life to many women.

"I mean that seriously.

"A lot of women cannot do without tiffs with their husbands. They seem to love to quarrel sometimes."

We suggest that most probably ...tice Roper is a bachelor.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The scheme of air raid precautions being sponsored by the Government of India foreshadows an extension of the North Western Frontier policy to the rest of the country.

(2) Sir John Anderson did not wholly relish the cheering of the crowds on his departure from Calcutta.

* * *

She: 'Married women wear wedding rings. Why don't married men wear something to distinguish them from single ones?'

He: 'They do. Worried looks.'

* * *

Passerby: 'Why don't you give your brother a bite of your apple?'

Tommy: 'I've given him the seeds. He can plant them and have a whole orchard to himself.'

* * *

A woman driver had just knocked a man down.

'It was entirely your own fault,' she said to the victim, severely. 'I have been driving a car for ten years, and I am thoroughly experienced.'

'I am not a beginner either, madam,' retorted the man on the fifty years.'

Plot to Overthrow French Republic

Dictatorship To Precede Monarchy?

Move To Arrest Deputies At Given Notice

Huge War Material Discovered And Seized

COMPLETE MILITARY ORGANISATION EQUIPPED EVEN WITH MEDICAL SERVICE DISCOVERED

PARIS, Nov. 23.

A plan for a concerted attack on Chamber deputies is claimed to have been found out in the Paris office by the police among the complete archives dealing with Cagoulards. No date for the attack is given there. Also a detailed plan of M. Blum's residence is given.

Meanwhile the greatest reticence is observed in regard to the Cabinet consideration of the Cagoulards.

Police inquiries about the Cagoulards affairs have revealed a "Veritable plot against the Republican institutions."

"It is an established fact that we are confronted by a secret military organisation entirely copying the lines of the army," states an official communique.

It adds that a considerable amount of war-material, largely of foreign origin, has been seized, including sub-machine-guns and bombs.

The organisation comprises a general staff, first, second, third and fourth bureaux and medical service. The separation of its effectives into 'divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions,' etc. shows how the organisation has been designed for civil war.

"The documents seized show that those responsible have chosen as their aim, the replacement of the Republican form, which the country has acquired of its own will, by a dictatorship, which would precede the restoration of the monarchy."

Detention warrants have been issued against Eugene Deloncle, Director of several shipping companies and four others, including a sixty-year-old ex-Captain of a naval sloop and a young Sergeant Pilot.

The dissidents' plan was minutely prepared, adds the communique. The searches revealed an apparatus for making false identity papers, instructions for the transport of arms, a plan of the sewers in Paris with the routes leading to the Chamber of Deputies, facsimiles of the signatures of certain Ministers, a list of deputies to be arrested at a given signal as also plans to take over the bulk of Paris transport and a seizure of arms from Mont Valerian Fort.

The communique concludes by stating that inquiries are being pursued without interruption and the activities of the guilty will be severely punished.

The Government is sure of itself and it will be able to check any criminal action directed against the republic.—Reuter.

FRENCH MAD WITH COLONY AND NATIONS

Clearing Department For Private Transaction To Be Opened

PARIS, Nov. 23.

Proposals to create a clearing department for private transactions between the French colonies and foreign countries are published by the Inter-Colonial Service of Information and Documentation at the French Ministry of Colonies.

They state that the French Government are prepared to examine the possibility of opening German credits to French colonial public bodies with a view to the purchase of material by Germany to be repaid in the form of annuities.

This report discounted by a high official of the Ministry of Colonies who said that there was no new official plan to encourage German trade in the French colonies.

The communique issued by the Inter-Colonial Service was not officially approved by the Ministry of Colonies. The proposal mentioned therein is merely an old suggestion for encouraging barter between Germany and the French colonies and it was incorrect to say that there was any question of Germany granting financial credits to public bodies in the French colonies, though they might be paper credits to be paid for ultimately in goods.—Reuter.

GEOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Continued from page 6.

particularly in the present Matriculation syllabus.

It redounds to the credit of the University that it has laid emphasis on the detailed study of Regional Geography, selecting any one region of the Bombay Presidency. But such a detail regional study goes too heavy at a stage when geography is just initiated. In its introductory stage at the F.Y.A regional study can only take the form of illustration and not specialisation. Incidentally it offers an opportunity to the specialists who teach geography at different colleges to combine together in a spirit of co-operation to prepare a comprehensive and synthetic geographical study of the Bombay Presidency. Professors can well afford to specialise in their particular region and all such independent regional studies can be profitably pieced together in one mass.

Shortcomings.

But all the same the course for regional study is not without its inherent shortcomings. It presupposes a keen study and a geographical perspective to delimit a region and still greater insight to undertake a study of the same. Under the course now introduced geography has to be taught in one year. It is like baling out the Atlantic with a ladle. The responsibility of teaching the whole course rests with the professor who is unfettered in the plan of his lectures, because F.Y.A. is not the University examination. It lacks sanctity in the rut! The professor has a delightful choice of topics with an unquestionable privilege (?) of making omissions. Some whisper that colleges keep three lectures a week for teaching geography carrying 200 marks. Almost the same number of lectures are given for teaching subjects carrying 100 marks. Academically handicapped as we are, it often happens unfortunately that devotion to a subject sometimes fails to transcend administrative necessities.

Necessary Reform.

No regional study is complete and no geographical region can be studied with competence without a thorough-going study of different types of topographical and geological maps connected with a region. The study of such maps is practically unknown in our University. The interpretation of Ordnance Survey Maps, field-work and touring are inseperably associated with the study of any region, and yet in the prescribed course there is a wholesale omission of all such preliminary equipments necessary for a regional study. Map-work (not as commonly known at schools) is by itself a subject complementing the study of Geography and concretising it into something tangible.

In view of minor importance assigned to geography in the curriculum of the college the provision for costly ordnance survey maps both topographical and geological hardly exists in the budget of any college and yet it remains true that no geography can be studied without the aid of such maps and other equipments. The study remains an anachronism.

It is now high time that those in charge of studies at the University began to appreciate the value of the subject and the present shortcomings in its curriculum in order to rescue the study of geography from wasteful amateurishness that infects it to-day.

CUSTOMS DUTY SUSPENDED

Govt. Of India And Kathiawar Cotton Piecegoods

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" reveal that the Government of India have indefinitely suspended the levy of customs duty on cotton piecegoods imported from Kathiawar States and manufactured with imported yarn.

The question of duty is being examined and pending the final decision, no customs levy will be made at land cordon.—United Press.

AUDEN AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR POETRY

RUGBY, November 23.

Mr. W .H. Auden went to Buckingham Palace to-day and received from the King the Gold Medal for Poetry, awarded by His Majesty. Mr. Auden was presented to the King by Poet Laurete, John Masefield.—B.O.W.

PONDICHERRY, November 24

Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council and Lady Hydari arrived here to-day from Secunderabad via Madras on a visit to Aurobindo Ghose.—A. P.

100 Anti-Fascists Sentenced

Utmost Secrecy Accompanies Trial

ROME, Nov. 23.

The utmost secrecy accompanied the latest trial by the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State. Nothing was allowed to appear in the press. No information was available about the number of accused on the charges but it is understood that they were charged with spying on behalf of France.

It is not even known whether the sentences will be published. During the past two months the Special Tribunal has sentenced nearly a hundred persons for subversive propaganda.—Reuter.

VIZZY COMPLETELY RECOVERED

LONDON: Nov. 24.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram has fully surmounted his recent relapse.

Lord Horder expresses the opinion that he is well on the way to a full and complete recovery.—Reuter.

Chemical Laboratory For Industrial Development

BOMBAY GOVT. PLAN FOR WORKSHOP AND RESEARCH

(From Our Special Correspondent).

The Government of Bombay, it is reliably understood, have decided to establish a fully-equipped chemical workshop and laboratory in the city of Bombay to carry on research work with a view to find out how small and large industries could be developed and how new industries which would help both the people and the Government, could be started.

The Industrial Engineer at present employed at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will be in charge of the Workshop and Dr. Patel, Industrial Chemist, will be in charge of the Laboratory.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister-in-Charge of Industries, is at present busily engaged in finding out ways and means of developing new industries as also revive the industries, which are at present in a decadent state. He is making the full use of the Rs. 150,000 allotted in the budget under Industries.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Of the above amount, it appears that Rs. 29,000 has been granted to the All-India Spinners' Association for development of khadi manufacture and wool industry. Definite schemes for development of many of these indigenous industries have been called for by the Minister-in-Charge and most of them have been submitted to him and approved.

The All-India Village Industries Association have submitted, it appears, schemes regarding production of jaggery from toddy, bone-crushing, paper-making, bee preserving for honey, propaganda in connection with village industries etc. At present Government have made a grant of Rs. 8,000 for the above organisation which has also undertaken, it is stated, the work of free analysis of chemical and bio-chemical products.

The Establishment of the workshop and the laboratory would cost the Government about Rs. 50,000.

HANDICRAFTS AND CARPENTRY

Government have also taken steps towards the development of handicrafts and carpentry. Government will also manufacture, through their several departments, oils, soaps, peppermint oil and gold thread and seek to improve the appliances required for the manufacture of the above. An expert carpenter who knows wood carving is being employed by the Government to teach young men and villagers carpentry and other artistic work connected with it. Special scholarships will be given to the young men, who after training, will be required to go into the rural areas and teach the villagers carpentry at least enough for their purpose.

As regards handicrafts, Government intend sending a man for training to the College of Handicrafts at Lahore. After he attains proficiency he will come back and start a school where young men will be trained in different handicrafts.

WET CURING OF FISH.

One of the important moves of the Minister in regard to development of Industry is about fisheries. Arrangements have been completed for wet curing of fish. This will be done in a special yard for the purpose at Kanara. This is the first time that curing will be done in India. Wet curing helps in that it enables fish being canned and tinned. It can be preserved for a long time. Those who take to wet curing will be helped by the Government so far as salt supply is concerned. It appears that salt will be supplied at concession rates, as the process of wet curing requires salt badly.

TANNING INDUSTRY.

Special attention will be paid to the development of tanning and other leather manufacture. Government have made, it is stated a grant of Rs. 14,000 for the Chamarvadi in the suburbs. It may be known to many that before, he took office, the Prime Minister of Bombay was very much interested in the above Institution. He was the life and soul of it.

Government are starting two Trade Schools in the city of Bombay which will enable unemployed youth to learn a profession which would make them earn their living. One of these schools will be devoted to tailoring, while the other to leather manufactures. Freeships and scholarships will be given to deserving young men who will take to the above study and are prepared to complete the course.

It appears that Government are at present considering their policy as regards the development of major industries in the Presidency.

Address To Sir Akbar Hydari

MADRAS, November 24.

The Madras City Corporation has resolved to present a civic address to Sir Akbar Hydari during his forthcoming visit to Madras and Rs. 50 was sanctioned for the purpose. A Committee has been appointed to draft the address.—A. P.

LAST TRIBUTES TO SIR JAGADISH

Funeral Passes Through Varsity And Other Institutions

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Well over five thousand people, a large proportion of whom where women and children, assembled at Daybreak at the Bose Institute in order to pay their last homage to the great scientist whose death, considering the present state of his health, has come as a blow to the Province. And an extraordinarily tragic touch is lent to the incident in view of the fact that Sir Jagadish was expected to return to Calcutta in time for his seventy-ninth birthday celebrations next week.

The body, which was lying-in-state for the rest of the night in his bed room on the first floor, was bedecked with flowers and the funeral procession passed through the Lecture Hall of the Bose Institute, where family prayers, according to Brahmo rites, were held. The bier was thereafter taken to the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj of which Sir Jagadish was a prominent member. From there the procession, which had by then been joined by a large number of students, proceeded to the Presidency College, where the Principal and staff paid their tribute of respect to his memory.

After a brief halt at the University and the Senate House the hearse proceeded to St. Xavier's College, of which Sir Jagadish was one of the oldest students. It was then taken to the crematorium in Park Circus, which was reached at 12-15 p.m. where the procession ended its mournful journey.

Lady Bose, who accompanied the body of her husband from Giridh, 216 miles from Calcutta, was a picture of sorrow and was supported all through by the nearest men and women relatives.

Among those present were the Hon. Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar and the Mayor of Calcutta.—

MR. KHAITAN'S TRIBUTE

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.A., said: the sad news of the sudden demise of Sir J. C. Bose whose magic touch revealed mysteries hanging over the plant life and whose lifelong researches raised India and her people in the estimation of the whole world, came to me as a great shock. He was not only one of the greatest scientists of the world but he was a patriot and a sage and the void created by his death can never be filled up.

I remember with respectful veneration my younger days in 1902-1904 when I had the good fortune to learn from him the science of Physics at the Presidency College. He used to come to the class at least 25 minutes after the usual time and within 25 minutes, however, he taught what others failed to do within an hour. His lucid exposition kept us spell bound. He loved all of us and in return received our spontaneous respect. And it has been my good luck that he continued the same cordial relationship always.

Lady Abala Bose has dedicated her life towards female education in Bengal and I hope her overpowering grief will not deter her from the fulfilment of her mission.—A. P.

"First Indian To Do Original Work"

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

"The death of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose removes a well-known personality and public figure from the stage in India. Sir Jagdish is acknowledged to be the first Indian to do original work in the field of experimental science in modern times. This fact coupled, with his abilities as a lecturer and demonstrator gained for him a great position in public esteem", observed Sir C. V. Raman who arrived at Bangalore this morning from Colombo after a successful tour on the Continent.

Sir Raman added that many scientists in India, who have since struggled to obtain material resources for their work, regarded with astonishment, untinged by a little envy, his unique success in obtaining from public and private sources large sums of money for endowing a research institute of a personal character.—A. P.

How City Can Honour Sir Jagadis' Memory

Bhulabhai's Call For Suspension Of Business On Thursday Next

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:

The City of Bombay has heard with heartfelt sorrow of the passing away of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose who attained unique international fame as a scientist of the first order and brought credit and honour to his Motherland. The resources of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose are bound to have far reaching effects in course of time and have in them extensive value for the advancement of medicine, physiology and agriculture. His successful researches in the realm of Radio waves anticipated the great achievements of Marconi. The scientists of every part of the world gave recognition to the magnitude of his work in all the various ways in which men of learning have been honoured by their brotherhood. By reason of his high eminence, degrees and honours had been conferred upon him, the life of which had been conferred on very few distinguished scientists in the world.

HIS OBJECT

I was fortunate in knowing Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose personally for many years and was deeply impressed by his patriotic outlook in all his work. He said both publicly and privately that the satisfaction he derived from the work he was doing was due to the fact that it was likely to raise India in the estimation of the world and he was quite indifferent to personal distinction gained by him.

INSPIRATION FOR YOUTH

What remains for us is his noble example of selfless devotion to the study of science and I hope that his great and noble example would inspire the young men and women of India to make larger contributions to the cause of science in the world at large.

APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN

The Shradh ceremony will be performed on Thursday, 2nd December, being the tenth day after his death and I respectfully request that the trading community of Bombay would out of respect to his memory voluntarily abstain from work without interference with public utility services.

HE PROVED WHAT SEERS OF OLD INTUITIVELY FELT

Bihar Tributes To Sir Jagdish

PATNA, Nov. 24.

"In the death of Sir J. C. Bose the country loses a personality devoted to the advancement of knowledge," said Mr. Rajendra Prasad, interviewed by the Associated Press.

He added: "Sir Jagadis's life was a dedicated life and those, who came in contact with him knew how simple and devoted he was. It was my privilege to be his student in the Presidency College, Calcutta and when he came to Patna to deliver the Convocation address some years ago, I was fortunate to meet him and he was good enough to pay a visit to our Vidyapith. The world of science is very much the poorer to-day by his death.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

His contribution all over the world has been to re-establish the truth that life permeates even in the so-called inanimate objects, as he lucidly put it in one of his books, and in so doing fully re-established, according to modern scientific methods the truth, which was intuitively felt and proclaimed by the seers of old. We can only pray that his soul may rest in peace."

MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, said: "In the sad death of Sir J. C. Bose India, nay Asia, rather the entire scientific world, has lost one of its greatest scientists. India is rightly proud of such an illustrious son, who gave the world quite new idea in science. I join with the whole country in conveying my heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family."

The Minister for Education has ordered all educational institutions all over the Province to be closed to-day in memory of Sir Jagadis —A P

ONE OF THE TRIO WHO PUT INDIA ON WORLD MAP

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, interviewed by the Associated Press, said: The news of Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose's death comes as a profound shock to me. Of the void he leaves behind him, in the ranks of scientists, of his conquest of unexplored regions of knowledge, of the sweep of his Cosmic vision, which made him break the specialists' bonds and go forth to bridge the gulf that separates the living from the non-living, I shall not speak. But I know this and feel a heart-swelling pride in proclaiming that he was one of the three great figures in contemporary India, who have rehabilitated modern India before the world. Mahatma Gandhi Rabindranath Tagore and Jagadis Chandra Bose form the trio, which symbolized the ideals and achievements of modern India, in the eyes of nations. Of them one, with his burning love for his Motherland. The present moment is too tragic for us to formulate our grief in words. All that we pray for is that his great soul may rest in peace, at last in eternal unity with the absolute—the unity which he had partly achieved even in life.

Our thoughts are with Lady Abala Bose, his beloved consort in all his activities in her great bereavement.—A P

J. C. BOSE ENDOWMENT FOR POOR STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

That Sir J. C. Bose has left an endowment of considerable value for the benefit of poor students of the Presidency College was revealed by Dr. Panchanan Neogy, head of the Chemistry Department of the College, in an interview to the Associated Press today.

Dr. Neogy said that the death of Sir J. C. Bose had removed the greatest amongst many eminent men, who at any time adorned the professorial chairs of the Presidency College. His connexion with the College did in fact never cease, as after his retirement he became Emeritus Professor of this College, which post he held up to the last day of his life. That he remembered his old College in his last thoughts was shown by the fact that he had left an endowment of considerable value for the benefit of poor students of this College.—A P

B. S. D. School Board's Condolence

The Administrative Officer, School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri writes:—

At the general monthly meeting of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, held on Tuesday, Mr. Shantaram N. Patil presiding, passed a condolence resolution moved from the Chair on the death of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose and adjourned to-day for 5 minutes in his honour.

Madras City's Condolence

MADRAS, November 24.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose and conveying sincere condolences to Lady Bose and other members of the bereaved family was unanimously passed at a special meeting of the Madras Corporation to-night.

Mr. Satyamurthi moving the resolution said that Sir J. C. Bose's death was a great loss not only to the scientific world but also to the educational world.—A. P.

Science Institute Closed

BANGALORE, Nov. 24

The Indian Institute of Science closed to-day in memory of Jagdish. A resolution condoling the demise of a "Distinguished Indian Scientist" was also passed at a meeting of the professors of the institute.—A. P.

JAGDISH CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the B. C. there will be a public condolence meeting on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1937, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to pay citizens' homage to the memory of the late Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

M. Christian Moench, the French airman, arrived at Akyab this afternoon. He is leaving for Saigon to-morrow at dawn.—A. P.

Bombay Govt. To Raise 50 Lakh Loan

NARIMAN ON MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

A. I. C. C. Resolution And Mysore State

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement says:—

Comrade Masani is treading on dangerous grounds. He does not seem to realise that by so frankly and courageously castigating the High Command and its High Priest Gandhiji, he may soon find himself in troubled waters like his erstwhile colleague, and be disqualified from holding any position of 'trust' and 'responsibility' in the Congress; frank utterance of unpalatable truth is a serious offence under Fascist Code.

BAD SYSTEM

Gandhiji's indictment of A. I. C. C.'s resolution at Calcutta, has not surprised me at all. To those who are closely and critically watching his recent political attitude and career, it is becoming increasingly clear that politically at least Gandhiji of a few years ago is not Gandhiji of to-day; time was, not very long ago, when with the same spiritual weapon of 'truth' and non-violence, he was out to destroy this 'Satanic' Government. But to-day knowingly and unknowingly he is the most powerful ally both of British Imperialism in India and its accommodating and obliging hand-maids of the Indian rulers; he is a more powerful factor for paralysing deadly 'peace' and lifeless stability, than all the police force, Civil and Military in the country. Did Gandhiji violate truth and non-violence when he resisted and defied British authorities under less aggravating and provoking circumstances? If the British system was 'Satanic' equally or more 'Devilish' is the more antiquated and autocratic system of Indian State. There should be no colour prejudice, while dealing with political evils.

PRESENT ATTITUDE

Through his spiritual influence and undoubted sway, has he not magically transformed the erstwhile 'wreckers' of the Constitution, into its peaceful and constructive workers "for what it is worth?" And with our past recent experience, we are justified in apprehending that, in spite of all the tall talk and noise about combating and preventing it, the same fate awaits the country, with regard to that much dreaded political disaster, the impending Federation. It is feared, that under the same spiritual protective guidance, this eternal political calamity, will be safely ushered into this unfortunate land, in spite of the empty boomings of Congress guns. The fact that the High-Command, would not even accept the amendment to the A.I.C.C. resolution to create a deadlock, even on such vital and fatal issue, shows the way the 'Mahatmic Wind' is blowing.

The present policy may be summed up in a few words as follows:—Good-bye for the present, to all fight and spirit of resistance, everlasting peace, night and day, to the foreign Bureaucracy, and comfort, ease and free passport to brown khadi-clad Ministries. Is it 'truth' and 'non-violence' for the Congress Cabinets to make use of the very repressive laws, they had pledged as candidates to repeal? Such obvious untruths escape Mahatmic attention.

"GREATEST TRAGEDY"

The suppression and surrender of Pandit Jawaharlal, the erstwhile much-dreaded (but never exploded) political volcano of India, is the greatest tragedy of this downward drifting political phenomena.

MYSORE RESOLUTION

My friend Mr. Masani has dealt with the A.I.C.C. resolutions on Ministries; as I was partly responsible for the other equally great political 'crime' and spiritual 'sin' the 'Mysore Resolution', I take the earliest opportunity, with equal emphasis, to refute the baseless charge of 'untruth' and 'violence' against the originators, sponsors and supporters of the Mysore resolution. Knowing as I do, the true state of affairs in that State, as a result of my fairly long recent stay there, and personal enquiries on the spot, I say with all the responsibility that I command that Gandhiji's ill-conceived and hasty denunciation, amounts, if I may be permitted to say so with due deference, to cruel 'letting down' of that gallant band of Mysorean non-violent soldiers, who are carrying on a brave struggle in that State, against heavy odds, fighting against autocracy and repression, such as was witnessed in British India in the darkest days of non-co-operation. Such a state of affairs was described as 'Satanic' by Mahatma himself, and he thought it was religious and patriotic duty of all Indians to fight against it and end it.

When Gandhiji showed tender feelings for his princely friends and nobleman host of that hospitable State, had he no regard or kind thought, for the outraged feelings and sentiments of those victims of repression, rotting in State Jails?

ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTY.

I have read and studied both as a lawyer and a citizen, the speeches for which Mr. K. T. Bhashyam and others are sentenced to inhuman terms, and I maintain that it is political monstrosity to convict any citizen for sedition for such moderate and constitutional speeches. No civilized administration in the world would launch such prosecutions. Most respectable citizens, cultured, highly educated, elected representatives in the Legislature, are treated like common 'felons' and 'goondas' and hauled up under Secs. 107 or 108 for security proceedings, as if they were a danger to Society, for most innocent, harmless, nay commendable activities; I have seen dozens of such rediculous orders as banning and prohibiting of most elementary and fundamental normal civil and civic activity, such as celebration of 'Gandhi Jayanti' 'Tilak Anniversary'; mere enrolment of Congress members and hoisting of a flag, even on a car, are construed as dangerous activities, likely to cause a breach of the peace; the whole State, including remote towns and villages, is scattered with Secs. 144, 107 Cr. P. C., and a dozen such measures under the Police Act.

There is no freedom of speech, no freedom of association; where foreigners are treated as Royal Guests and lodged in Palaces, Indian patriots are treated as outsiders and wither their entry is banned or they are made 'State Guests' in jails.

WHY "ULTRA VIRES."

In the Legislature a constitutional resolution praying that responsible Government may be initiated in the State, is ruled out of order by the Dewan President; and to every critic and an Opposition argument, there is one stock reply:—Gandhiji's and other Congress leaders' testimonials to the State are flung at the faces of political leaders and workers to silence them. These testimonials, particularly Gandhiji's certificate about so-called 'Ram Raj' so diplomatically obtained, has become the political Bible of the State. The State political treasury has carefully preserved about a dozen such valuable certificates from Sjts. Bhulabhai, Vallabhbhai, Satyamurthi, Rajaji and the rest. And still in the opinion of Gandhiji, an A. I. C. C. resolution even to express sympathy and send greetings and offer encouragement and moral support, strictly within the terms of Lucknow Congress resolution, is not only 'ultra-vires' but is an unpardonable crime, violating the faddist and inexplicable creed of 'truth' and 'Non-violence', as if more kind words could break heads.

With due deference, I venture to submit, that not the resolution of the A. I. C. C., but Gandhiji's uncalled for indictment, is 'ultra vires' and I know, if any lesser man had ventured to say half as much, it would have occasioned an indignant outburst from the irritable President; but Gandhiji, like the King or 'Hitler' can do no wrong.

Is there any wonder that with such encouragement from least expected quarters, repression grows rampant in Indian States?

The Congress can sympathise with afflicted China and condemn Japan, without hearing Mikado. It can equally run down Italy, without hearing Mussolini's defence and send greetings to tyrannised Abyssinians. It can send messages of encouragement and support, to struggling nations in all parts of the world, but unfortunate 'Mysore' being within the limits of India is "out of bounds" from Indian politics, for fear of incurring the wrath and displeasure of that 'Chotta Moghul' of the South. Sir Mirza Ismail.

HASTY ACTION.

It is well that the millions of Indian State subjects should know exactly where they stand, and who are their real friends, on whom to depend at the time of crisis.

Did Gandhiji care to enquire non-violently, the real inner 'truth' about Mysore, before he so hurriedly issued such a grave and cruel indictment against the unfortunate 'victims'? I am sure if he had cared to know the whole truth, not through the coloured glasses of the Dewan, but straight from the representatives of the people, far from indicting, he himself would have moved or at least endorsed and supported the resolution.

Seven Year Plan For Road Development

Special Officer Appointed To Prepare Scheme

It is understood that the Government of Bombay are seriously contemplating raising a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees which is badly needed for the repairs of the Bombay-Poona and the Bombay-Agra Roads.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister in charge of Road development, is seriously considering the several compaints that have been brought to his notice regarding the very bad condition of the Roads.

RS. 50 LAKHS LOAN.

Suggestions, it appears, were made by certain private companies interested in road development that they would undertake the construction or repairs of those roads at their cost, provided the Government agreed to pay the amount to them in instalments. It is learnt that no serious consideration is being given to these proposals. It is possible that the Government of Bombay might float a loan for 50 lakhs of rupees and the amount will be utilised in immediately undertaking the work of repairs of these two main roads.

SPECIAL ROADS OFFICER

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Special Roads Officer in Mr. R. E. Fitzherbert for planning road development in the Presidency and classifying the existing roads into Competitive and feeder Roads. He is at present engaged in preparing a Seven Year Plan of Road development for the Bombay Presidency.

LACK OF FUNDS.

The Government of Bombay are handicapped for want of enough funds to undertake either repairs of roads, which very badly need them or development of other roads. Since the last few years, the Government of India have laid down rules that not more than 25 per cent. of the 20 lakhs of rupees that they give to the Government of Bombay as Bombay's share of the Petrol Fund should be spent on the competitive roads, which are likely to be used or are being used by buses as competitors of Railway traffic. Though there is no stipulation as such, yet the provincial Government is not expected to spend more than the above percentage from its own amounts for these roads. But they have another stipulation namely that not less than 25 per cent. of the amount should be spent on repairs and development of feeder roads.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AGREE

It appears that the Government of India have now agreed that it was necessary for the Provincial Governments to pay more attention towards the repairs of the five main trunk roads in the country though even for that, they would not like more than 25 per cent. of the amounts allotted should be spent.

At present the Minister in charge and the Engineers concerned are engaged in finding out which would be the feasible way in which the Bombay-Poona and the Bombay-Agra Roads in the Presidency could be reconstructed. An announcement in this connection might be expected soon.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN PRESIDENCY

Govt.'s Efforts To Remove Hardships

(From Our Special Correspondent).

It is understood that Government of Bombay are anxious to bring some relief to the "Criminal" Tribes at present stationed at several centres in Settlements. Sholapur Settlement, it would appear, is creating some anxiety as anti-Congress and anti-Government propaganda is being carried on on a large scale. The Home Minister and the other members of the Committee will soon visit the other centres before they decide on the manner in which the condition of the "Criminal" Tribes could be improved.

In all there are about 17,000 people,—men, women and children,—in the seven Settlements, namely, Sholapur, Ambernath, Hubli, Gadag, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Ahmedabad. There is no doubt that there are several hardships which have to be removed. Government were contemplating doing the needful in the matter.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE

Special Session To Last Three Weeks

The Special Session of the Bombay Legislature is expected to meet in Bombay on January 6th or 7th. It is stated that each Minister has got at least one Bill to sponsor. Several of the Bills were being drafted. Those that are ready will be placed before the Legislature. As regards some of the Bills, Select Committees might have to be appointed to examine them before they are actually passed and the others would have to be circulated to elicit public opinion. The Legislature will meet for three weeks and then adjourn till the end of February or the beginning of March, when budget discussion will begin.

The Government of Bombay have not yet come to any decision regarding next year's exodus to Poona.

Return Of Forfeited Lands

If Purchasers Are Adamant Government Might Move Legislature

The cash and movable property forfeited by the Government of Bombay in consequence of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932-34, it appears amount to about 1,50,000 rupees. The cash alone amount to Rs. 1,30,000. It appears that the movable property which is still in the hands of the Government will be returned to the owners as soon as an application is made by the person from whom it was forfeited. As regards such properties as have been sold by the Government the amounts realised by the sale would be returned. Such a sale amount is about Rs. 20,000.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 confiscated, belongs to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Government have passed orders in one or two cases only. All the property and moneys belong to about 50 individuals or organisations. It appears that all the persons or organisations have not made the necessary applications through the officers concerned. The scrutiny of such claims as have been made is going on. Those in Bombay who have got their moneys forfeited should apply through the Commissioner of Police and those in the Districts should apply through the District Magistrates concerned, furnishing all the details.

This is apart from the immovable property like cultivable lands which were confiscated from agriculturists for their participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Regarding these lands the Bombay Legislature has authorised the Government to purchase the lands already sold out and give it back to the original owners. They have already returned about 750 acres of land that was in the possession of Government but as regards the lands that have been sold negotiations for repurchase are going on. In case the present owners are adamant, it is likely that Government will bring in legislation to acquire these lands at a reasonable cost.

Experts To Make Prohibition Pay

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Government of Bombay, I understand, have decided to appoint a Committee of Experts to go into the question of production of Power Alcohol at the two Government Distelleries in place of liquor in view of the policy of Prohibition which the Government of Bombay have adopted.

This Committee of Experts is expected to find out as to how best the raw material available in the Province could be utilised for the production of Power Alcohol; whether new industries could be started and what would be the cost of production of Power Alcohol not only out of Mahura flowers and Molasses but also through other plants.

The Government have decided to make use of all the raw materials that go into the manufacture of liquor to be utilised for the manufacture of Power Alcohol and denatured spirits so that it will put an end to illicit distillation.

EXEPRTS CONFER

It appears that a conference of experts met at the Secretariat on Tuesday evening and discussed the varous schemes under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder were also present. The experts present included Mr. P. B Advani, Director of Industries, Dr. Naik, Dr. Vaidya, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Dr. C. B. Patel, Industrial chemist and Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil The Conference considered how to utilise this raw material in the most productive manner and how best the cause of Prohibition could be served.

It might be remembered that immediately the Government declared their policy of achieving complete Prohibition in the Presidency, several schemes for converting the liquor produced for some utilitarian purpose otherwise than drink, were placed before the Government.

OTHER PRODUCTS

There were also suggestions made to utilise the Government Distilleries for the manufacture of artificial silk. The suggestions were discussed with the Director of Industries and the Industrial Chemist, who conducted experiments to find out which of the schemes were profitable. The report in this regard has been placed before the Government.

It appears that 2.5 lakhs of maunds of molasses and nearly 5 lakhs of Mahura flowers, which formed the raw materials for the production of liquor are available in the Presidency. Of these 1.5 lakhs of maunds of molasses and 3.5 lakhs of maunds of Mahura flowers are consumed in the Government distilleries. There are other raw materials which could also be used for the production of liquor The Committee of experts will go into the question as to how best all the raw material available could be made use of.

AS MOTOR FUEL

Power alcohol, it is claimed, can be profitably manufactured on a large scale in the two distilleries. A mixture of petrol and power alcohol in the proportion of 4 to 1, can be used for the running of motor vehicles as well as some other types of machinery, like that used in the rubber industries without any loss of efficiency.

Bombay Presidency alone consumes 33 million gallons of petrol every year. And taking into consideration, the question of petrol gas at the rate of 10 annas a gallon, the present proposition is certainly economic, if the experiment proves to be successful. Apart from this, Java, from where by far the largest quantity of denatured spirits, comes into Bombay, exports spirits worth nearly 2 lakhs of rupees every year. This spirit can be manufactured in Bombay itself and that too at a far cheaper cost.

An announcement in this regard by the Government is shortly expected

Aga Khan In Bombay

Optimism About Hindu-Muslim Unity

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived yesterday in Bombay by a special train at Dadar from Jodhpur and was received by hundreds of his followers. He arrived by aeroplane as far as Jodhpur on Tuesday and then travelled by train to Bombay. Soon after his arrival at his residence, the Aga Khan rushed to his mother's bed to enquire about her health as owing to her serious illness he has come to Bombay. After a consultation with the doctors for a few minutes, the Aga Khan went to his residence, where, again, he was surrounded by a string of visitors. He gave an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" while handling a heap of telegrams which he had received.

"You are very busy to-night," said our representative.

Replied the Aga Khan, "I have worked for twenty hours a day at Geneva."

Our representative then asked the Aga Khan about Palestine question and the attitude of the League towards it.

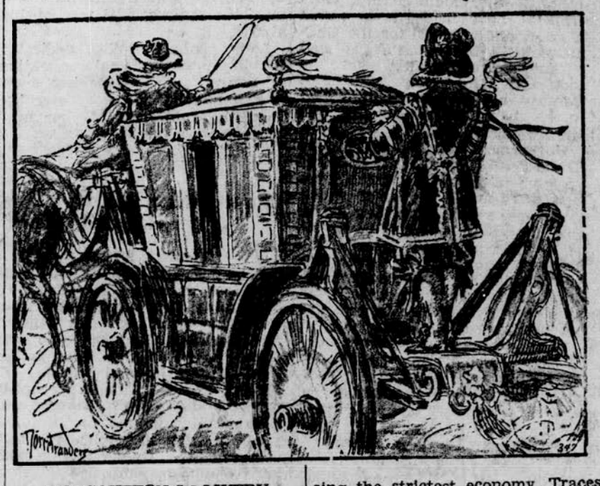
The Aga Khan replied that the questions about Palestine, China and Spain were under the consideration of the League of Nations. The League was not dissolved yet but simply adjourned. "I am still the President of the Assembly and I have come here on leave on account of my mother's illness. As President of the League, I represent not only one country but 49 countries. These questions will come before the session of the League shortly and as President I cannot make any reference about them at present."

Asked about current discussion in India on inter-communal topics His Highness replied: "This does not affect the League of Nations and so I can answer. Since my return, I have seen in newspapers that my friend the Prime Minister of Bengal has said that he expects Muslims and Hindus very soon to compose their differences. I hope and pray for this union and trust common sense will prevail and some formula will soon be found acceptable to both the parties."

When asked about the resolution of the Muslim League regarding independence, His Highness replied: I would suggest that some of the newspapers get the speech I delivered last May when I was representative of India to the League of Nations and not its President in welcoming Egypt. Let that speech be read by any body who wants to know my views on Indian independence which I stated before the representatives of the whole world. The Government of India, who were my employers, did not disapprove of my speech.

His Highness then expressed his gratification and joy that the Congress had undertaken the responsibility of office. He was absolutely certain that it would be cent per cent in the interests of the country.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



MOUSQUETON IN LIVERY

Porthos's duchess proved to be a solicitor's widow, who if she could perhaps not be called old, was at least twenty years older than her intended. Her happiness had in later years suffered at the hands of her husband, Mr. Coquenard, who had for many years been an old man whose only form of conveyance was a push-chair, and whose only interest was that of practising the strictest economy. Traces of this could be seen in the faces of the scraggy-looking men who worked in his office, while he sat in his study keeping guard over the cash-box.

Porthos was rewarded for his perseverance when Mr. Coquenard died. There were 800,000 Francs in the cash-box. Mousqueton had a fine livery, and achieved his life's great ambition,—to stand behind a gilded carriage.

LAY BROTHER BAZIN.

Aramis was admitted to the distinguished order of the Lazarists. Theology had always had a first place in his heart.

After a journey to Lorraine, Aramis suddenly disappeared, and stopped writing to his friends.

News came through Aramis' cousin, Marie Michon, the little seamstress in Tours, who called queen Anne of Austria her sister. Aramis' three comrades had for a long time known that this woman and Mme. de Chevreuse, who was so devoted to the queen that she had to hide in Tours, and some years later escape in man's clothing to avoid being arrested by Richelieu, were one and the same person.

Through Mme. de Chevreuse it became known that Aramis had entered the monastry at Nancy.

Bazin followed him and became a lay brother.

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Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Exhaustive Questionnaire

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES—HOURS OF WORK—RATIONALISATION—PRODUCTION AND PROFITS—MINIMUM WAGE

"How would you define a living wage standard?

"What would you think would be the effect of payment of a living wage on the efficiency of the workers?

"What should be the composition of a standard family in reference to which the living wage standard should be fixed?

What Should Be The Minimum Wage?

The above are among the questionnaire circulated to the Textile Mills of the Bombay Presidency by the Secretary of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee.

Adjustment Of Wages

The questionnaire asks for a detailed explanation of the arrangements, the managements might propose to make for averting wage disputes by some system of adjustment of wages to rates of profits.

Production And Profits

The questionnaire also refers to the profit and loss schedule, the production of yarn and cloth, the average daily number of persons employed and their wages bills, the number of working hours per week, various forms of rationalization, the day and night shifts and their effects.

The following is the full text of the questionnaire:——

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

—A—

Please give information about your mills on the following points:

(1) Number of spindles worked during July 1937 showing ring and mule spindles separately on day shift, night shift.

(2) The production of yarn up to and including 15s, 16s-22s, 23s-30s, 31s-40s, 41s-60s and 60s and above during the above month on day shift and on night shift separately.

(3) (a) Your average count in the spinning department for all yarn;

(b) your average count for yarn used in weaving;

(c) your average count for saleable yarn.

(4) The average number of looms worked during July 1937 on —day shift and night shift.

(5) The production of cloth during July 1937 in pounds and in yards and the average picks for the total production on—day shift and night shift.

(6) (a) The average daily number of persons employed in July 1926 and in July 1937,

(b) their wages bills for these periods.

(c) the average count, and

(d) the number of working hours per week.

(7) What has been the effect of the reduction of hours of work from 60 to 54 per week on production and on the earnings of workers in different occupations?

(8) Your wage costs per pound of yarn and per 100 yards of cloth in July 1937, separately for day shift and night shift.

(Please indicate all the items included in these wage costs).

(9) The proportion of your wage costs to the total cost of production during your last financial year.

(10) (a) Profits or losses of your mill during the last 10 years and the dividends declared.

(b) If your mill had any losses, what were the reasons therefor?

(11) The percentage of selling charges to the total value of goods sold during the last financial year

(12) (a) Has your mill got a dividend equalization fund?

(b) When was it created?

(c) In what year or years since 1918 and to what extent was it used?

(d) What was the amount standing to its credit at the end of the last financial year?

(13) (a) What was the rate of dividend declared, the total amounts carried to reserves, the amounts paid as bonus to wage-earners, in each year since 1918?

(b) Indicate the years in which dividends have been paid from reserves or from any other funds.

(14) Please fill in the following schedule separately for the last 10 years.

Profit And Loss Schedule.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended.

By realisation of Yarn, Cloth and Wastes.

By Other Reiceipts

Total

Percentage to Total.

1. To Cotton, Yarn, etc., consumed
2. To power
3. To Mill Stores
4. To Machinery and Buildings Repairs
5. To Mill Salaries
6. To Mill Wages
7. To Office Expenses

Less: Office Allowance given up by Managing Agents

8. To Interest (including interest on debentures)

Less: Given up by Managing Agents

9. To Insurance
10. To Rents, Rates and Taxes
11. To Directors' and Auditors' Fees
12. To All other General Expenses (Printing, Stationery, Telegrams, etc).
13. To Agents' Commission

Less: Given up by Managing Agents

Total

Profit/Loss as per Profit and Loss Account.

Profit as per Profit and Loss Account as above

Allocated to Depreciation Fund

Profit/Loss before charging Depreciation

Less: Depreciation to be provided as per Income-Tax Rules.

Balance Profit/Loss for the year.

(15) (a) Give the total number of looms in your mills in July 1937.

(b) Give details of reed space and speeds as under:—

(c) State for each reed space the average number of looms worked per day in July 1937 under the following categories:—1. Plain. 2. Dobbies. 3. Drop-box. 4. Susis with coloured warp up to 25 per cent. Susis with coloured warp up to 50 per cent. Susis with coloured warp up to 75 per cent. Susis with coloured warp all colour.

5. Other fancy sorts specifying the cloth.

(d) Please state your average weaving efficiency* for the month amount of dividend paid, the of July 1937 in percentage for different reed space for following sorts:—

Plain sorts, coarse up to average 18s

Plain sorts, medium 10s to 36s

Plain sorts, fine above 36s—59s

Plain sorts, superfine 60s and above.

Dhoties, with plain borders, coarse up to average 18s

Dhoties, with plain borders, medium 19s to 36s

Dhoties, with plain borders, fine above 36s—59s

Dhoties, with plain borders, superfine 60s and above.

Dhoties, with Dobbie borders, coarse up to average 18s

Dhoties, with Dobbie borders, medium 19s to 36s

Dhoties, with Dobbie borders, fine above 36s—59s

Dhoties, with Dobbie borders, superfine 60s and above.

Saries, with plain borders, coarse up to average 18s

Saries, with plain borders, medium 19s to 36s

Saries, with plain borders, fine above 36s—59s

Saries, with plain borders, superfine 60s and above.

Saries, with Dobbie borders, coarse up to average 18s

Saries, with Dobbie borders, medium 19s to 36s

Saries, with Dobbie borders, fine above 36s—59s

Saries, with Dobbie borders, superfine 60s and above.

Susis and shirtings, coarse up to average 18s

Susis and shirtings, medium 19s to 36s

Susis and shirtings, fine above 36s—59s

Susis and shirtings, superfine 60s and above.

Other fancy Sorts—specifying the cloth, coarse up to average 18s

Other fancy Sorts—specifying the cloth, medium 19s to 36s

Other fancy Sorts—specifying the cloth, fine above 36s—59s

Other fancy Sorts—specifying the cloth, superfine 60s and above.

Note.—*In calculating efficiency 5 per cent. may be allowed for slippage of belt—no other allowance should be made.

Basic yardage should be calculated according to the number of working days in the month.

The average of looms worked in each reed space for different types of cloth should be carefully calculated for working out the efficiency figures.

(16) Please state the average production for the month of July 1937 per spindle per 9 hours day for different counts of yarn worked in that month with the average speeds of spindle and front roller.

(17) State the number of Doffer boys and Tarwalas employed per 1,000 spindles separately for different counts.

Living Wage B

(18) How would you define a living wage standard?

(19) What do you think would be the effect of the payment of a living wage on the efficiency of the workers?

(20) What should be the composition of a standard family in reference to which the living wage standard should be fixed?

(21) What provision for (a) food, (b) housing, (c) clothing, (d) fuel and lighting should be made in the living wage standard?

(22) (a) What additional items do you consider essential ingredients of a living wage standard?

(b) Indicate what provision you would make for items from any of the following which you consider essential:—

(i) education, (ii) transport, (iii) holidays, (iv) amusements and recreation, (v) expenditure on medical relief, (vi) insurance, (vii) interest on and repayment of debt, (viii) social and ceremonial expenditure.

(23) Should these provisions differ from centre to centre? If so, why and to what extent?

(24) In considering whether the wage is a living wage should the possible earnings of other members of the family be taken into account or should each wage earner be considered to have to support an entire family?

Minimum Wage C

(25) Are you in favour of the establishment of a minimum wage? Give reasons for your views.

(26) On what principles should the minimum wage be based?

(27) What machinery would you suggest for fixing and revising the minimum wage?

(28) Should the level of the minimum wage differ from centre to centre and if so, why?

(29) What measures would you suggest to prevent the minimum wage from becoming the maximum?

(30) What would be the effect of fixing the minimum wage on (a) total employment and (b) employment in particular occupations in the industry?

(31) What is your experience of the working of the Minimum Wage Schedule of the Bombay Millowners' Association?

(32) It has been suggested that industries enjoying protection should properly bear the responsibility of paying the minimum wage. What are your views in this matter?

D.

Night Shift

(33) Are you in favour of night shift working? How does production on night shift compare with production on the day shift? Does the quality of production on night shift deteriorate and if so after what hour?

(34) To what extent is the strain of night shift work greater than of day shift work?

(a) with adequate sleeping facilities during day time;

(b) without such facilities?

(35) Are workers engaged on night shift paid at the same rates as those on day shift?

(36) Were night shift workers paid higher rates or allowances than day shift workers before 1933 and if so, what was the difference between day and night shift wages?

(37) Are you in favour of paying workers on night shift at rates higher than those paid to workers on day shift?

(38) Are you in favour of shorter hours of work for night shift than for the day shift?

(39) Is the turn-over of labour greater for the night shift than for the day shift?

(40) Are you in favour of a system of change over? If so, at what intervals should such change-over take place?

(41) Have you any system for the absorption of night shift workers when night shifts are closed? If so, please give details

E.

Rationalisation

(42) What are the measures usually included in the term rationalization as applied to the textile industry?

(43) What is the extent to which they have been adopted in various directions in your centre?

(44) What are the effects of the various forms of rationalization on:—

(a) total employment in the concern: (b) employment in particular occupations; (c) wage-rates; (d) earnings; (e) production; (f) working conditions, especially strain and fatigue?

(45) What steps for improving the conditions of work were necessary and were adopted to facilitate rationalization?

(46) What are your views on the question of rationalization? If you are opposed to rationalization, do you do so on principle or do you object only to some form of it? Give reasons for your views.

(47) Can you suggest any methods not usually included in "rationalization" for improving the efficiency and earnings of the workers?

(48) What steps have been taken or should be taken to mitigate the effects of the immediate unemployment caused by rationalization?

Over what period would such special measures be necessary?

(49) What is the proper proportion in which the gains from rationalization should be divided between the workers and the employers? How would you determine this proportion?

F.

Wages And Musters

(50) Have you devised any scheme for standardizing the wages and musters of time and piece workers in the various occupations in the industry? If so, please send a copy of the scheme.

(51) Has the scheme been put into operation? If not, for what reasons?

(52) If no standardization schemes have been devised, please give your suggestions regarding the framing of such schemes.

(53) Do you think it desirable at present to standardize wage rates or only the earnings?

(54) What machinery would you set up to enforce any standardization schemes that may be adopted?

(55) What conditions would you consider essential for the smooth working of a standardization scheme?

G.

(56) What is the extent to which effect has been given by the industry to the recommendations made as a result of Government inquiries, particularly by the Tariff Boards and the Fawcett Committee regarding the financial and technical re-organization of the industry?

(57) What is the extent to which effect has been given by the industry to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour regarding conditions of labour in the industry?

(58) What attempts have been made by the industry to form pools, combinations, etc., and to adopt other forms of joint action to effect economies in production costs? To what extent have they succeeded or failed? Give reasons for the failures.

(59) Can you suggest any measures of financial, technical or any other form of reconstruction of industry likely, in your opinion, to help raising the level of wages?

(60) In order to secure a fair share to the workers of the profits of industry would you suggest limitation of dividends to the shareholders or any profit sharing scheme?

(61) (a) What in your opinion would be an adequate provision for depreciation?

(b) are you in favour of making the above provision compulsory?

(62) What would in your opinion be the fair rate at which Managing Agents of Mills should be remunerated?

(63) Are you in favour of paying a consolidated wage by merging all allowances, bonuses, etc., into the wage itself?

If not, what are your reasons therefor?

(64) What measures would you suggest for providing an improved system of recruitment, better training, and greater security of employment and for the reduction of labour turn-over?

(65) (a) Would the bringing into existence of a sound and strong trade union movement help in improving the wage level?

(b) What are the difficulties in the way of building up such a trade union movement in your centre?

(66) Would a strong and representative association of employers also help in this direction?

(67) (a) What are your views regarding the adoption of indirect measures for improving wages such as holidays with pay, insurance against sickness, old-age, unemployment, etc?

(b) Estimate the cost of schemes suggested by you and indicate the manner in which it should be met.

(68) (a) Please describe briefly the housing conditions of textile workers in your centre.

(b) Do you think that these conditions require improvement?

(c) If so, what are your suggestions in this regard?

H.

(69) Do you think it desirable that wage adjustments should take place automatically?

Give reasons for your views.

(70) If automatic adjustments are desirable, what method would you advocate for bringing about such adjustments?

(71) Would a simple linking of wages with the working class cost of living index number suffice? Or, would you suggest any other factors which should be considered?

(72) What machinery would you suggest to determine and carry out automatic adjustments?

(73) Are you satisfied with the existing working class cost of living index numbers of the Bombay Labour Office? If not, what improvements would you suggest?

(74) Do you think that wage disputes could be averted by some system of adjustment of wages to rates of profits?

(75) If you are not in favour of an entirely automatic adjustment of wages would you still devise some machinery for partial and occasional adjustments?

Explain in detail the arrangements you propose.

I.

(76) Have you any other suggestions to make regarding matters germane to the Committee's terms of reference?

CONCILIATION OFFICER ON RAILWAYS

Prof. Ranga's Protest Against Govt. Proposal

NIDUBROLU, Nov. 23.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) in a press statement on the Government of India's proposal to appoint a Conciliation Officer and an Industrial Advisory Board for Railways, says that he is glad that the progressive labour policy of the Congress Ministries has at last begun to influence even the immovable Central Government.

But he would like to know why, while the legislative Assembly had yet to pass its considered judgment upon the advisability and utility of appointing such conciliation officers, Government had hastened to appoint one for the Railways. Government ought to be aware of the fear of organised Labour that such an Officer might prove merely to be a strike-breaking officer. As for the proposed Board, it was surely not in connection with the Labour Commission's proposal for the establishment of a Joint Standing Conciliation Machinery. For what purpose then did Government appoint the Board? Why did it prevent the automatic reference of every dispute to this Board but insisted upon the mediation of the Conciliatory Officer.

"I strongly deplore," he concludes, "this hasty action of the Government on a matter bristling with so many difficulties and complications, about which the Railway Federation and Assembly ought to have been previously consulted."—United Press.

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WORKERS SHOULD CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS

P. H. Patwardhan Stresses Need Of Non-Violence

"Workers should organise and co-operate with Congress in its struggle for Independence" was the advice given by Mr. P. H. Patwardhan at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Monday evening at De Lisle Road Maidan. Ashok Mehta presided.

The Speaker expressed his belief that the workers' interests would be safeguarded by the Congress.

After the introductory speech of the President, Mr. Patwardhan said: "I had an occasion for the first time as a Socialist of Maharashtra to work at the time of a mill strike at Jalgaon.

"Peasants come to Bombay because their agricultural income is insufficient to feed them, with expectations of earning some cash but within a couple of months they are disillusioned and they feel that they have actually no scope for return.

CONGRESS POLICY.

"The Congress Governments since they have come into existence have made attempts at relieving several burdens on peasants. Similarly they are also attempting to improve the condition of industrial workers and they have already appointed a Committee to inquire into Labour problems, and to make interim recommendations about the increase in wages. It, therefore, becomes a question as to whether workers should go on strike at such a juncture. No doubt the weapon of strike is a right of workers. And an outsider like me cannot advise as to its propriety or otherwise at such times."

All the same it is necessary that workers should organize themselves and strengthen their unions continued the speaker.

Mr. Patwardhan then referred to the strike situation in Ahmedabad and said that Government policy seemed to recognise the demands of the workers.

He urged that it was necessary, therefore, that workers should cooperate with the Congress and in the meanwhile they should increase their organizational strength, because whatever demands will be conceded to them would depend upon the sanctions behind them.

Mr. Patwardhan also stressed the need for non-violence in their struggle.

G. I. P. WORKERS' DEMANDS

Jhabvala Pleads For 100 Per Cent. Organisation

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, November 22

The Nagpur Division Railway Workers' Conference was held at Wardha last evening, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A. presiding. About 400 railway workers were present.

Mr Jhabwala in the course of his presidential address urged workers not to be misled by the bogey of Communism which was being raised from interested quarters and pointed out that the conflict between the exploited workers and the capitalist was an inevitable phase of the existing social conditions. He pointed out that the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union had on more occasion than one extended the olive branch to the Railway authorities but they had consistently refused this move for class collaboration.

He for one felt that hundred per cent organisation of the workers would obviate the need for strike as the authorities would then be compelled to come to terms with the workers. He further pointed out that railway workers would be committing a fatal mistake if they did not organise themselves before the advent of the Federal Railway authorities which in his opinion would be a semi-military organisation which would seek to impose harder codes of conduct on the railwaymen.

The Conference adopted a resolution strongly disapproving the promulgation of orders under Section 144 at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Another resolution urged upon the C. P. Ministry to declare its labour policy early while a third resolution reiterated the grievances of railwaymen about hours of work, scales of pay reinstatement of strikers, etc.

By another resolution the Conference strongly disapproved of the action of the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway in refusing recognition to the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union.

Sugar Mill Lightning Strike Ends

LUCKNOW, November 23

A lightning strike took place this morning in the Lucknow Sugar Mills owing to an alleged misunderstanding between the engineer and the labourers.

On the intervention of the police the majority of labourers resumed work before the evening.—A. P.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON

Satyamurti's Move On Franchise Question

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has sent the following telegram to Sir G. S. Bajpai, Secretary to the Government of India, Pandit Kunzru and P. N. Sapru and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, members of the Council of State:—

"The Standing Committee has denied franchise to Indian labourers in Ceylon Village Committees. The matter is coming in the open Council on November 30. Immediate action necessary and urge franchise emigration question should precede the Ceylon Trade hunderstrike from yesterday as a Talks."—A. P.

2 WORKERS KILLED NEAR HOWRAH BRIDGE

Accident At Howrah Bridge Construction

CALCUTTA, November 24.

The first big accident in connection with the construction of the new Howrah Bridge took place this morning as a result of which two men namely, a coolie Sirdar and a Signal man, were killed.

It is reported that the men were working on the ground below when two cranes, weighing 25 and ten tons, respectively carrying and clashed in the air. Both the cranes snapped and came down upon the workers crushing them to death.—A.P.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF HOTEL BOYS

Labour Committee Urged To Take Up Their Cause

The Secretary of Ahmedabad Gumasta Hitwardhak Sabha has addressed the following letter to the Secretary Congress Labour Committee, Allahabad:—

The conditions of Shop Assistants and hotel boys in Ahmedabad is highly woeful. More than twenty thousand souls work hard from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. and even late. They enjoy not a single holiday in a year. They do not get monthly leave on average pay, not provident funds and other amenities of life. Indeed they know no rest; their lives are worse than mill bulks. Despite their pay is very low. For them it is a very hard to keep body and soul together. Such is the gruesome picture of white collar labour.

We earnestly request the Labour Committee to take up the cause of millions of these dumb people who have no spokesman among them. We believe that the Congress should give them all the benefits of factory legislation and to take this big bulk of mass into confidence. Provincial ministers should enunciate a uniform policy on lines of factory legislation.

PLIGHT OF SHOP-ASSISTANTS AND HOTEL-BOYS

Gumasta Sabha's Appeal To Bombay Govt. For Legislation

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

The Secretary, Gumasta Hitwardhak Sabha, Ahmedabad has addressed the following letter to the Minister in-charge of Labour, Bombay:—

Since long the shop assistants in Ahmedabad have been asking the Government to give them relief by enacting a Shop Act. The Government, has not, however, formulated anything in its labour policy about the question of these highly exploited people. They have to work hard from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. or even upto 2 p.m. in busy season; nor do they get a single holiday in a year. What to talk of monthly leave, provision for provident fund or sickness insurance, etc. Even the necessary rest for a human being is denied to them.

Lives of thousands of children are crushed in the hotels. What a more gruesome serfdom can be imagined? Are these people not entitled to early relief from a Congress Government? If so, why the Government, does not treat them, equally with factory labour?

We believe, that shop-assistants and the hotel boys numbering more than lakhs in the presidency, are entitled to the benefits of factory legislation and so Government, should formulate a uniform policy putting all kinds of labour on equal line.

We earnestly solicit the introduction of a Shop Bill in the coming session, of the legislature.

WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ACTION

Labour Demands Rally On Sunday Next

At a meeting held by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at Lalbagh on Tuesday evening the following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting:—

"This meeting of mill workers, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) declares its whole-hearted support to the mill-workers of Ahmedabad in their demands, and to the Mill Kamdar Union which is conducting the strike.

This meeting condemns the application of repressive laws and Section 144 to Ahmedabad.

This meeting congratulates those Congress Committees, Congressmen, and Congress papers and other sections of the public who in faithfulness to their principles have protested against the application of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

So also this meeting protests against the application of Sec. 144 to Sholapur where people who are unjustly called "Criminal Tribes" and who are struggling to have the unjust laws imposed on them removed in quite a peaceful manner."

Mr. S. P. Bhise presided over the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved the above resolution.

Mr. S. A. Dange supporting the resolution said that it was a happy sign that some Congressmen and organisations in Ahmedabad were protesting against the repressive laws as being against Congress principle.

Mr. Joglekar deplored that the attitude of the Anglo-Indian press should have borne fruit in the visitations of the repressive laws on Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Mr. Bhise concluding the proceedings appealed to the workers to assemble at the rally which would be held on Sunday next (November 28) to bring home to the Textile Enquiry Committee of the necessity of supporting the "workers' demands."

AHMEDABAD WORKERS CONGRATULATED

Unemployed Workers' Union Condemns Use Of Section 144

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Bedari-e-Majdoor a meeting of workers was held in Kamatipura on Sunday night under the presidentship of Com. M. Taher. The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) This meeting congratulates Ahmedabad Textile workers on their heroic struggle to keep up their standard of life against the joint attack of British Imperialists, Indian capitalism and the Congress Government and exhorts the workers to carry on their struggle without yielding an inch of ground to the forces that are trying to disrupt their ranks by means of false propaganda in the name of genuine Trade Unionism

(2) The meeting condemns the Government of Bombay for having promulgated Section 144 at Ahmedabad and for having used the hated Emergency Powers Act in order to help the employers in their strike-breaking activities at Ahmedabad.

The meeting exhorts the workers in the mills which have yet not joined the strike, to join hands with their comrades on strike and deal a heavy and final blow to the evergrowing tendency on the part of their employers to reduce their standard of life and to the evergrowing tendency on the part of the Government to treat employers as their allies and make common cause with them against the labouring masses of Ahmedabad. The meeting is of the considered opinion that only a general and determined action on the part of the textile workers at Ahmedabad will be effective in checking the capitalist onslaughts on the workers' standard of life. The meeting assures the Ahmedabad workers on behalf of the Bombay workers that they have the fullest support of the Bombay workers in their struggle.

COPIES OF RED WEEKLY CONFISCATED

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

A bundle containing copies of "Kirti" the Communist organ of the Punjab Socialist party, which was printed and published at Meerut was confiscated at Lahore Railway Station.

Till recently the paper was published at Lahore, but when a heavy security was demanded by the Punjab Government, the management of the paper decided to publish it from U. P. under the editorship of Comrade Mubarak Sager, a prominent Socialist in Lahore.

Yesterday the first consignment of "Kirti" reached here, but before it was delivered to the addressee, it was confiscated. It is understood that the Punjab Government has banned its entry into the Punjab—A. P

RECEPTION TO RANDIVE

Girni Kamgar Union Opened At Jalgaon

(From A Correspandent)
JALGAON, Nov. 19.

The well-known Labour Leader, Mr. B. T. Randive from Bombay was in Khandesh at Dhulia, Chalisgaon and Jalgaon on 15th 16th and 17th November, being invited for the opening ceremony of the Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union. He was cordially received by the workers and the youths at the above three centres in East Khandesh.

Crowded meetings were held at Chalisgaon, Jalgaon and Dhulia. The workers of Chalisgaon went in a huge procession in honour of their Leader. At night a crowded meeting of the mill workers was held and a nominal opening ceremony of the Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union was made.

A similar meeting was held at Jalgaon under the auspices of the Sanyukta Khandesh Majoor Federation, Girni Kamgar Union, Jalgaon Press Kamgar Union and the Jalgaon Taluka Kisan Sangh on 17th November, 1937 at 9 pm. where Mr. Randive explained the present situation of the Indian politics with its relation to the Kamgar movement. He fully explained how the present struggle of the Indian workers is being crushed instead of utilising its force to the National struggle by the Congress Ministers quoting the recent examples at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Mr. Nandedkar, the Organising Secretary of the Sanyukta Khandesh Majoor Federation was in chair. He was with Mr. Randive throughout his tour in Khandesh.

WORKERS' PROTEST AGAINST SEC. 144

Alleged High-handedness Of Pathans And Its Sequel

Mr. N. V. Phadke writes:—

A large meeting of the Wimco Match Factory workers at Ambarnath was held on 22nd instant to protest against the promulgation of Sec. 144 and the use of the Emergency Powers Act at Ahmedabad by the Congress Government.

The meeting was attended by about a thousand men and women workers and was addressed by Mr S. V. Parulekar, the General Secretary of the Match Factory Workers Union, and Mr. Dhondu K. Desai, a worker.

The Gurkhas appointed by the Management of the Factory, after the last strike in 1938, to look after the workers chawls, apparently are under the impression that the chawl area are a Criminal Tribes Settlement and that the workers residing in the chawls are prisoners under their supervision.

They objected to workers' beating a drum in order to call a meeting and they took objection to the holding of the meeting itself. They came to their senses when the workers knocked the silly idea out of their heads by defying their orders and by beating the drum harder than ever, by shouting working class slogans louder than before and by holding a meeting bigger than it would have been without the Gurkha provocation.

Textile Workers Demand Withdrawal Of 144

(From A Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

A mass meeting of Cawnpore textile workers held in the Parade grounds under the presidentship of Comrade Ashok Bose. A large number of workers were present.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

This meeting of Cawnpore workers strongly condemns the use of Section 144 to suppress the workers' struggle in Cawnpore, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and calls upon the Congress ministers to cancel the orders under Section 144.

The meeting further calls upon the workers of the city to agitate and struggle against the use of this section.

This meeting of Cawnpore workers strongly condemns the employers for not co-operating with the Enquiry Committee.

The meeting calls upon the Congress ministry in U. P. to bring pressure upon the employers and force them to help the Committee in its work.

The workers demand that the proceedings of the Enquiry Committee be open to press and public.

This meeting of Cawnpore workers strongly condemns the cowardly attack on comrades Yusuf and Santosh Chandra Kapur.

TERRORISM ON THE WANE

Marked Fall In Crimes Recorded In Police Report

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

"The terrorist situation has considerably improved. But the need for utmost vigilance still remains and the prevention of dissemination of objectionable Communist and seditious literature has become a serious problem. The fall in the number of terrorist crimes is marked and excluded the cases which occurred in the Calcutta area, only four crimes were committed by terrorists as against nine in the previous year and 14, 41 and 74 in 1934, 1933 and 1932 respectively," says the Report on the police administration of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1936 which was released today for publication.

The Report also records a substantial decrease in serious crimes such as riot, murder, dacoity, robbery and burglary throughout the year under review.—United Press.

RESTRICTED OUTLOOK OF INDIAN YOUTH

Vaswani's Appeal To Youngmen

(From A Correspondent),
KARACHI, (By Mail).

"A vast majority of young men are still asleep and, therefore, the public life of India is sluggish. Without the idealism and active co-operation of young men, what can the elders do? Practically nothing," said Vaswaniji in an interview to a press representative. "I'm afraid," Vaswaniji added, "young men in several parts of India have a very restricted outlook on life and therefore communalism thrives. Youth must have a broad outlook on life."

Asked how this can be brought about, he said: "For the development of a broad outlook, independent thinking is essential.

"The second thing I would wish every young man to practise is simplicity.

"The third great quality that every young man should cultivate is the quality of 'seva.' Young men of Italy once asked Garibaldi what he would give them if they followed him. And the reply he gave was:—'I shall give you hunger, starvation, pain.' If the youths of India could but believe in the mission a new inspiration would fill them and they would accept hunger and starvation and pain and from their hearts would rise a cry to God:—'Accept us as a sacrifice in the service of India.'"

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Primary F. R. C. S. Examination In India

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has again accepted the invitation of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Services to conduct the Primary Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of India in January, 1938.

The examination will be held in Bombay, and will begin on Friday January 7th instead of Monday, January 10th as originally fixed. The alteration is due to the large number of candidates (85) who have entered for the examination.

Mr. Cecil P. G. Wakeley, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., (Edin.) will be the Examiner in Anatomy, and Professor A. St. George Huggett, D.Sc., M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., will be the Physiology Examiner. The Examiners will be associated with assessors—appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Director-General. They will be Lieut.-Col. J. F. Anderson, M.C., I.M.S., F.R.C.S., and Lieut-Col. S. L. Bhatia, M.C., I.M.S. F.R.C.S.—A P

"Storing Money Means Imprisoning Lakshmi"

(From A Correspondent)

Speaking from the platform of the Bombay Astrological Society on the Ethics of Money, Dr. Saigal said that the present-day world was after wealth, because everybody was under the belief that money brought happiness. He said that this was a delusion. To store money in safe deposit vaults would amount to imprisoning the goddess Laxmi.

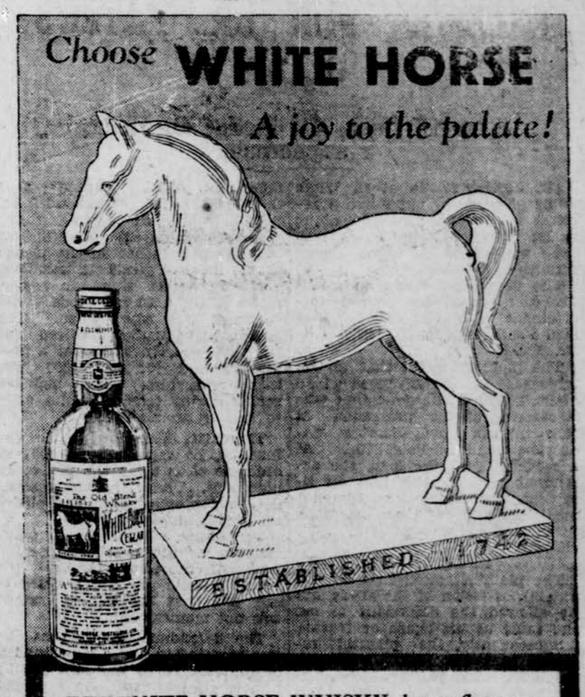
BUILDING WORKERS PROCESSION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A procession of the Building Workers' Union again started this morning from North Brook Gardens and marched through the City to Elphinstone Circle headed by Messrs. S. A. Dange, More and Salwe.

A meeting of the workers was held in the Elphinstone Garden where demands were reiterated.

In the afternoon Messrs. Dange and Salwe, President of the Union and others met the Contractors who have signified their desire to come to terms.



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RECEIVER FOR DR. PATEL'S GOODS

Story Of Loans On Pledge Of Medical Paraphernalia

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court on Tuesday appointed a receiver for certain goods belonging to Dr. Purshottam T. Patel, the the well-known medical practitioner of Bombay.

The order was made on a notice of motion taken out by Narottamdas Chhabildas who has filed a suit claiming Rs. 14.306 from Dr. Patel.

The plaintiff stated that in October 1934 he had advanced a loan of Rs. 20,000 to the defendant who is carrying on his profession at New Queen's Road, Bombay, under the name of Poly Clinic. As a security for the loan, the defendant pledged with him an X-ray machine, medical instruments, medicines and furniture belonging to him which was lying at the clinic.

REPAYMENT

The plaintiff stated that he was put in possession of the goods, but he allowed the defendant to use the same as his agent or trustee.

Subsequently, the plaintiff received back Rs. 10,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 which had not been paid. To claim this amount with interest, the plaintiff filed this suit for Rs. 14,306.

Pending the disposal of the suit, the plaintiff brought this notice of motion asking for the appointment of a receiver, on the ground that as the defendant was in financial difficulties, and there were several decrees against him, it was no longer safe to allow him to remain in possession of the pledged goods.

DEFENCE

The suit was contested by the defendant. He stated that in 1934 he borrowed Rs. 7,000 from the joint family consisting of the plaintiff, his brothers and father on the pledge of his medical goods. It was then expressly agreed that on repayment of the loan his goods would be freed from the pledge. The amount he actually received at the time was Rs. 6,800, but a promissory note for Rs. 20,000 was taken from him, which included certain loans taken by him prior to this transaction.

Thereafter according to the defendant, he repaid Rs. 8,700 in order to clear away the pledge on his goods. Under the circumstances he contended that the pledge no longer subsisted.

The defendant further contended that as the loan transaction was with the joint family, the plaintiff alone was not entitled to sue, and that the suit as framed was not maintainable.

The defendant denied that he was involved in any circumstances, or that Rs. 14,306 was still due by him to the plaintiff. On a proper accounts being taken, he said, very little would be found due by him to the joint family.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, his lordship appointed the Court Receiver as Receiver of the goods alleged to have been pledged.

Mr M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. J. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Damkewala and Co. appeared for the defendant.

MODEL INFANT SCHOOL

Gives A Variety Entertainment

(From A Correspondent.)

The auditorium of the Royal House was filled almost to overflowing on Sunday morning, when the pupils of the New Model Infant School presented a very interesting and successful variety entertainment. Madame Sophia Wadia presided.

The little pupils of the school whose ages varied from 3 to 9 provided a very pleasant entertainment. Among the items on the programme were infant drill, dances, nursery rhymes, recitations and a short skit in Gujarati. The dance items were very much appreciated. The rendering of the nursery rhymes, with appropriate costumes, provided much amusement and was highly applauded. The recitations also were well delivered.

After the pupils had performed an amusing playlet in Gujarati followed by a garba song, Madame Sophia Wadia, at the request of the Principal, Miss Manek Mistry, delivered a short but inspiring speech.

Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria proposed a vote of thanks to Madame Wadia and also on behalf of the school, thanked the management of the Royal Opera House for kindly lending the theatre for the occasion.

After a brief interval, the pupils went through the remainder of the programme consisting of folk songs, tumbling tricks and statue posing.

After enjoying a very pleasant morning's entertainment the audience dispersed.

MR. V. N. CHANDAVARKAR IN BARODA

Maharaja To Reach Bombay On Nov. 30

BARODA, Nov. 22.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, was here for a couple of days. He visited Baroda College Physical Training Centre, Kalabhavan, Baroda College etc.

MHARAJA'S ARRIVAL.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Her Highness the Maharani have left the Continent on 19th per s.s. "Victoria" and are expected at Bombay on 30th November. After halting at Navsari, they are expected here on December 3.

The services of Dr. Hiranand Shastri, Director of Archaeology of Baroda State, have been extended for two years.

Labour Commissioner For British Guiana

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Information received here indicates that a Labour Commissioner has now been appointed in British Guiana. This has been done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Labour which inquired into the conditions there.

It is expected the appointment of the Labour Commissioner will help large number of labourers settled in British Guiana.—United Press.

Central Legislature

BUDGET SESSION PROSPECTS

Little Time For Important Or Contentious Legislation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

There is little likelihood of the Ticketless Travellers' Bill being considered at the forthcoming Budget session of the Legislative Assembly. Besides the Railway and General budgets and the Finance Bill, which will occupy half of February and the complete month of March, 1938, two important measures, namely, the Income-tax Amendment Bill based on the Chambers-Ayres Report and the Motor Vehicles Bill, after its scrutiny by the Central Transport Advisory Council, will be considered and referred to a Select Committee. Indications are that there will be a little or no time left for any other piece of important or contentious legislation.

The Insurance Bill as amended in the Council of State will come up before the Assembly again.

SATYAMURTI'S STUDY TOUR OF CEYLON

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A. (Central) accompanied by his wife and daughter leaves for Ceylon on December 8 next on the invitation of the Ceylon Indian Association.

He goes there to study the conditions of the Indians first hand. He will stay there for 8 or 9 days and return to Madras about December 20.—United Press.

Ruthless Repression In Indian States Is Crying Scandal

London Conference On "Civil Liberty In India" Condemn Attitude Of British Government

Following is the full text of the resolution passed at the London Conference on "Civil Liberty in India" released by the General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay:—

"This Delegate Conference, representing a wide range of democratic and progressive organisations, is deeply concerned at the severe restrictions on the liberty of the subject in India in every sphere of social life and activity. We strongly condemn the enforcement in India as part of the normal methods of Government—of repressive laws and administrative orders, wholly inconsistent with democracy.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS CABINETS

"We express our satisfaction at the prompt efforts made by Indian Ministries in certain provinces to reverse the repressive policy in operation prior to their acceptance of office, and at the steps they have taken to release prisoners and to remove restrictions on the Press and on rights of assembly, free speech, and association. We urge them and all progressive Indian Ministries not to stop short at the immediate measure of relief afforded by a more liberal exercise of executive powers, but to remove from the Statute Book those laws which infringe the liberty of the subject of which confer autocratic powers on executive officers. To the extent to which such a policy is rendered impossible by the intervention of the Governors or the Civil Service, we, as British citizens, demand that the authority exercised in the name of the British people shall not be used to frustrate the democratically expressed will of the Indian people.

IN BENGAL AND PUNJAB

"We deplore the policy pursued by the Governments of the Punjab and Bengal in maintaining the rigour of the old regime, with its detention camps, internments secret trials, espionage, gagging of the Pres, and suppression of trade union and peasant organisations. In so far as Authority is responsible for this state of affairs, we record our emphatic protest against the use of that authority for such purposes.

IN INDIAN STATES

"We are appalled at the ruthless suppression of civil liberty in the Indian States and regard the condition of the people under the Indian Princes as a crying scandal, the continuance of which must not be tolerated. We extend to those people our sincere sympathy and our support in their demands for civil rights. As British citizens we are gravely concerned at the condonation by the British authorities of the methods of Government employed by the Indian Princes and we view with alarm the prospect of the perpetuation of these methods under the new Constitution."

RECEPTION TO VIJAYA LAKSHMI

Cut Down Expenses And Give Money In Charity

LUCKNOW, November 23.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government:—

"For some time past I have been distressed at the large sums of money which have been spent in welcoming me to various cities by individuals and local bodies. I am extremely grateful for the parties, addresses and presents that have been showered upon me, and I wish to express my sincere thanks for them.

"I am, however, strongly of opinion that in the present state of poverty, turmoil and difficulty in our country, it is not proper that money should be spent in this fashion to welcome any individual. The welcome and affection which are expressed through the medium of parties, addresses, etc., can be expressed still better by a closer adherence to the policy which the Government has laid down and by following which each individual will help to strengthen the Government in the realization of that goal which we all have at heart.

"I would, therefore, request all those friends and institutions who are desirous of welcoming me in their midst to refrain from spending money for this purpose. The amount they desire to spend on receptions or addresses may kindly be given to some local charity, or institution in need of funds. I shall consider that as honour done to me, and in this way many local institutions will be benefited.

"As regards addresses from Local Boards, may I suggest that these should be printed on paper and need not be enclosed in elaborate caskets and the money sanctioned for this purpose by the Boards may kindly be spent by them on objects of public utility."—United Press.

FIRST FRUITS OF PROHIBITION

MADRAS, November 19.

The following Press Note has been issued to-day by the Ministry of Public Information.

The following extracts from a letter received from a village in Salem District will be of interest:

"Many of the weavers, who were formerly wage-earners have now set up loans of their own in their houses For instance in Maniyanur about ten Mudaliars, who were going to Kandampalayam for wages have set up their own looms

At Karichipalyam about 20 have their own looms now. This may also be due to regular wages they are getting for the last six months due to a lot of demand for mill-yarn handwoven cloth, but they were able to save their earnings only after the toddy shops were closed.

A ganja addict at Karichipalyam told me that a long felt desire of his of building his own house has been accomplished due to his forced savings.

We do not hear anything of illicit distillation in this area."

FOR ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF S. D. O.

European Businessman To Be Prosecuted Along With Another

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 24.

Echo of a sensational incident that took place at Narsingpur railway station sometime back will soon be heard in the law court in this province, when two Europeans—one a businessman of Calcutta and the other his European co-passenger—will be prosecuted, the former by the C. P. Government and the latter by the Railway authorities on different charges.

The accused it is alleged were proceeding to Bombay by 8 Up Mail in a first class compartment and when the train arrived at the Narsingpur railway station Mr. H. V. Kamath, I.C.S. then Sub-Divisional Magistrate (now Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur), wanted to enter the same compartment but it is stated the accused occupants of the compartment refused to allow him to enter the compartment as they considered the presence of a coloured passenger among them as something obnoxious. When Mr. Kamath persisted in taking his seat in the compartment the accused created a scene, necessitating the intervention by the Railway authorities. The Mail was also subjected to detention.

Notwithstanding the keenness of some European officials to treat the incident as closed, the C. P. Ministry has sanctioned prosecution of the Calcutta businessman on charges of assault and railway authorities are taking action against the second accused.

PRESIDENTS & SPEAKERS OF LEGISLATURES

Conference To Meet In Delhi In January

NEW DELHI, November 23.

The "United Press" learns that the Conference of Speakers and Presidents of the Provincial Legislatures summoned by the President of the Central Assembly may meet on January 6, 7, and 8 next.

Originally it was proposed to hold the Conference in the middle of December but the dates did not suit a number of Speakers including those of the Congress provinces.

Telegraphic intimations received indicate that the proposed dates would suit all provinces except Bombay where a session of the local Legislature is being called early in January.—United Press

BRUTAL MURDER OF HEADMISTRESS

Bhopal Govt. Express Sympathy With Relatives

BHOPAL, Nov. 23.

Miss Brown, M.A., L.T., Headmistress, Sultania Girls' High School, Bhopal, was brutally murdered in open street by a fanatic on the 17th instant, at 9 a.m.

She was going to attend the lecture of Mr. Ernest Saltor Davis, of the New Education Fellowship Delegation in the Alexandra High School, Bhopal. Accused presented himself in the city Kotwali. About two months ago some local Muslims had accused Miss Brown of throwing some torn leaves of the holy Koran as a waste paper in the school premises.

A departmental enquiry was held and she was acquitted as quite innocent.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, Sir Joseph Bhore and other highest officials of the State and other prominent persons of the city attended the funeral.

"Gazette" Extraordinary, dated 17th November, says:—

The Government very much regrets to note that Miss Brown, Headmistress, Sultania Girls' School, Bhopal, while going on foot on the Hamidia Road footpath one person resident of Berkhari, Bhopal, murdered her by means of knife.

In the light of the facts which had come to the notice of the Government, the Government scornfully looks upon the action of the murderer and believes that every reasonable person will do the same. The Government is making the full enquiry of the facts and shall take proper action against the persons who would by enquiry be found responsible for this murder. Government expresses its heartfelt sympathy towards the relations of Miss Brown.

TRAINING IN RURAL UPLIFT

U. P. Govt To Open Camp In December

LUCKNOW, November 20.

The Government of the United Provinces propose to impart three weeks' training at each Division Centre in a selected rural area to candidates seeking appointment as Organisers in the Rural Development Department.

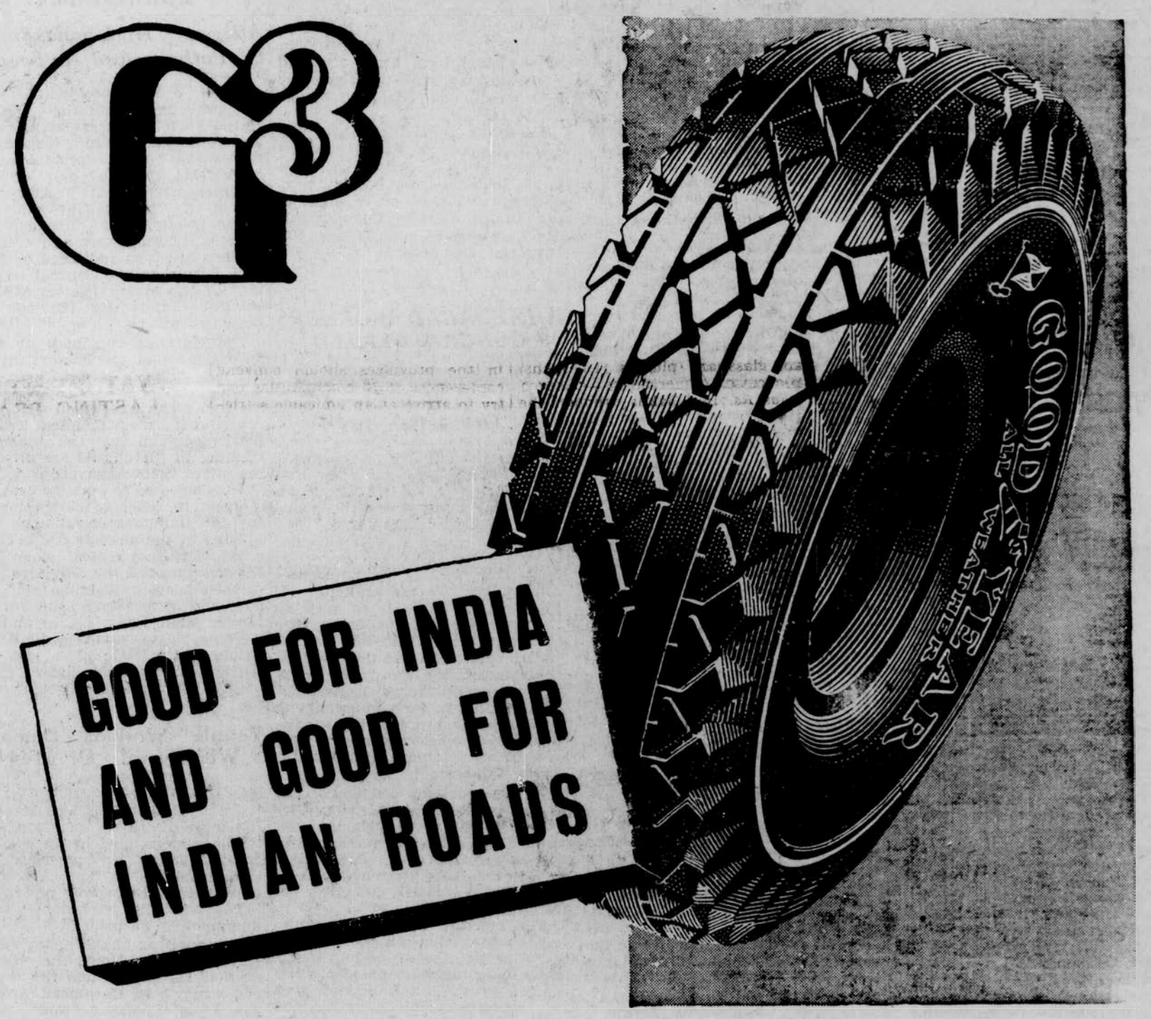
Persons selected for training will be required to join the Training Camp on 6th December and the appointments will be made after training from 1st January, 1938. While travelling expenses and food will be supplied by the Department During the training period, there will be no pay for the training period.

The existing staff of the Department will continue.—A. P

"BEGAR" IN C. P. TO GO

Nagpur, November 22.

It appears certain that the Government will introduce legislation in the forthcoming session of the C. P. Assembly on December 7 to put a stop to the practice of bigar (unpaid labour) in the Province making it a penal offence.—A. P.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GOOD YEAR
G.P. 3.

Bombay's Foreign Trade

Imports Increase By 57 Per Cent. And Exports Decline By 5 Per Cent.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following report about the Foreign Trade of Bombay:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—Imports and Exports (including trade with Burma) for the month of October 1937 amounted to Rs. 10.6 crores showing a rise of Rs. 15.68 lakhs and of Rs. 16.09 lakhs or over 1 per cent as compared with the figures for October 1936 and October 1935 respectively. The rise of Rs. 15.68 lakhs was partly to larger arrivals of imports from and exports to Burma and partly to larger arrivals of merchandise, increased shipments of foreign produce and imports of gold. Exports of gold and of Indian produce and manufactures and imports of silver, however, recorded noticeable decreases.

IMPORTS

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 6.52 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.37 crores or nearly 57 per cent. and of Rs. 1.79 crores or nearly 38 per cent over the figures for October 1936 and October 1935 respectively. The increase of Rs. 2.37 crores was spread over most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton raw (plus 3932 tons and plus Rs. 42.45 lakhs)), cotton piecegoods (plus nearly 13-1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 26.4 lakhs), vehicles (plus Rs. 21.17 lakhs), mineral oils (plus 6 million gallons and plus Rs. 17.62 lakhs), art silk yarn (plus nearly 2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 13.71 lakhs), wool manufactures including yarn and knitting wool (plus Rs. 12.8 lakhs), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 11.48 lakhs), machinery and millwork (plus Rs. 10.93 lakhs), wood and timber (plus Rs. 7.26 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (Rs. 4.61 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (plus Rs. 4.5 lakhs), precious stones and pearls unset (plus Rs. 4.03 lakhs) silk manufactures including silk yarn (plus 3.72 lakhs, metals and ores (plus Rs. 2.89 lakhs), silk cocoons and waste products (plus 49814 lbs and plus Rs. 2.77 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus Rs. 2.62 lakhs though the quantity imported was less by 28515 lbs) and apparel excluding hosiery and boots and shoes (plus Rs. 2.46 lakhs). Imports of spices, however, recorded a decrease of Rs. 2.72 lakhs. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 6.99 lakhs as against Rs. 6.48 lakhs Rs. 4.61 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 44,152 as against Rs. 72.38 lakhs and Rs. 1.73 lakhs respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,58,42,586 (of which Rs. 13,31,421 represented duty on the articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,33,38,895 in October 1936 and Rs. 1,29,78,590 in September 1937.

EXPORTS

Exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 1.86 crores showing a fall of Rs. 9.41 lakhs or nearly 5 per cent, and of Rs. 48.58 lakhs or nearly 21 per cent. against the figures for October 1936 and Ortober 1935 respectively. The fall of Rs. 9.41 lakhs was due to smaller shipments of seeds (—10,854 tons and—Rs. 22.02 lakhs), cotton raw (—Rs. 13.16 and —1,743 tons), metals and ores—(—Rs. 2.61 lakhs), and hides and skins raw (—Rs. 1.22 lakhs). On the other hand increases were recorded in the shipments of cotton manufactures (Rs. 21.03 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ over two million lbs. and Rs. 9.75 lakhs), grain, pulse and flour (927 tons and (Rs. 2.47 lakhs and wool raw (Rs. 1.31 lakhs though the quantity shipped was less by 98,271 lbs.) Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 1.3 crores as against Rs. 3.19 crores in October 1936 and Rs. 3.05 crores in October 1935, while there was no shipment of silver as against worth Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 35.64 lakhs and Rs. 24.7 lakhs respectively. The increase of Rs. 49 lakhs over the figure of October 1936 was chiefly due to larger re-exports of raw skins entirely to the United Kingdom.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade statistics for the first seven months of the current official year show, in imports, an increase of Rs. 9.99 crores or over 29 per cent. and of Rs. 11.09 crores or 34 per cent. over the figures for the same period of the years 1936-'37 and 1935-'36 respectively. In exports, however, they show a fall of Rs. 6.4 crores or 15 per cent. and of 6.45 crores or 15 per cent. from the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1936-'37 and 1935-'36 respectively. During this period, imports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.14 crores as against Rs. 59.12 lakhs and Rs. 51.09 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 1.04 crores as against Rs. 6.24 crores and Rs. 60.44 crores or over 54 per cent. lakhs respectively. Arrivals of merchandise increased by Rs. 14.64 crores or over 54 per cent. and by Rs. 10.04 crores or 32 per cent. to Rs. 41.42 Rs. 41.42 crores. The increase of Rs. 14.64 crores over the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1936-37 is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton raw (plus 28865 tons and plus Rs. 3.01 crores), metals and ores (plus Rs. 1.39 crores), mineral oils (plus 36 3/4 million gallons and plus Rs. 1.16 crores), machinery and millwork (plus Rs. 74.66 lakhs), vehicles (plus Rs. 65.38 lakhs), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 61.19 lakhs) art silk yarn (plus 6 3/4 million lbs. and plus Rs. 56.95 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (plus Rs. 49.00 lakhs), wool manufactures and knitting wool (plus Rs. 48.52 lakhs), instruments and apparatus (plus Rs. 40.95 lakhs), wood and timber (plus Rs. 37.58 lakhs), hardware excluding cutlery and electroplated ware (plus Rs. 20.34 lakhs), Chemicals and Chemical Preparations (plus Rs. 18.23 lakhs), precious stones and pearls unset (plus Rs. 13.68 lakhs), glass and glassware (plus Rs. 11.77 lakhs) and cotton piecegoods coloured (plus Rs. 10.46 lakhs though the quantity imported decreased by over 6 1/4 million yards). On the other hand noticeable decrease was recorded in the imports of cotton grey and white piecegoods (—over 23 3/4 million vards and Rs. 20.27 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 10.7 crores as against Rs. 20.05 crores and Rs. 23.09 crores and those of silver to Rs. 2.04 lakhs against Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 1.36 crores respectively. Exports of Indian produce and manufacture which amounted to Rs. 20.95 crores showed a rise of Rs. 1.71 crores or nearly 9 per cent. and of Rs. 5 crores or 31 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 respectively. The rise of Rs. 1.71 crores was chiefly due to larger shipments of cotton manufactures—chiefly to Burma (plus Rs. 1.89 crores), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 8-1/2 million lb. and plus Rs. 41.14 lakhs), hides and skins raw (plus Rs. 32.85 lakhs), wool raw (plus 3/4 million lb. and plus Rs. 24.24 lakhs), wheat-flour (plus 6,665 tons and plus Rs. 11.4 lakhs) and oils (plus Rs. 10.07 lakhs). Noticeable decreases were however recorded in the shipments of seeds (minus 90,670 tons and minus Rs. 1.27 crores) and cotton raw (minus 22,786 tons and minus Rs. 87.6 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 84.65 lakhs as against Rs. 1.65 crores and Rs. 1.25 crores respectively.

Story Of Loans On Pledge Of Medical Or Contentious

MAGNA CHARTA OF MINORITIES

Satyamurti Pleads For Hindu-Muslim Unity

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Hindus and Muslims of Madras thronged in hundreds in Congress House this evening to hear a veteran trio—Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central), the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, Minister and Mr. Basheer Ahmed, M.L.A.,

"The Congress has no faith in Fascism or Dictatorship. It wants to rule India as an advanced secular State professing absolute religious neutrality. There can be no room for communalism in Democracy. To-day we are slaves, and slaves can have no religion. Communalists are venomous beings and they are twice cursed. They curse themselves and those who are associated with them. Communalism cannot be killed by communalism but by nectar of nationalism."

Thus observed Mr. Satyamurthi, addressing the gathering.

Referring to the Communal Award Mr. Satyamurthi said that it was another attempt on the part of British Imperialism to entrench itself in India as long as possible by trying to create separate electorates and quarrel among Indians. To-day there were very few Mahomedans who were against joint electorates. Even Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulah, the Sind Premier, had publicly stated that they were for joint electorates. In the Central Assembly, said the speaker, every Indian was in his heart of hearts a nationalist excepting a few Knights whose business "is not to reason 'why' but to vote and die with the British Government."

The speaker then narrated the clauses of the Karachi Congress Fundamental Rights resolution and declared that the interests of minorities were safe in Congress hands. Islam, he said, was a powerful force in civilisation. No power on earth could wipe it out. The Karachi Fundamental Rights resolution was a Magna Charta to minorities and when once they believed in the sincerity of the Congress to implement it, the knell of communalism would be rung. In Madras the defeat of the Justice Party by the Congress Party was not a victory of Brahmins over non-Brahmins but of nationalism over communalism.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi suggested that Congress Governments in the provinces should convene conferences of all communities and try to arrive at an amicable settlement of the communal issue.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan made a fervent appeal to Muslims to come into Congress fold.—United

"GIVE UP HABIT OF DRINK"

Sardar Patel's Appeal To Dublas

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, (By Mail).

With a view to convey the message of the Congress to the village people the Propaganda Committee had organised a meeting in the village Varad (Bardoli) which was addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Sardar exhorted the Dublas who live in a semi-slave condition since decades together, to be up and take the fullest advantage of the Lokshalas (Adult Education School) and to work strenuously for their own advancement. He also asked the Patidar Kheduts to rise to the occasion and to take a forward and active part in the liberation of the Dublas.

The prsent Congress-minded Government of course will not tolerate it because the Congress that stands for complete independence cannot and will not allow slavery in any shape or form to exist. Especially it will not now allow a state of affairs where a man keeps another man as slave to go on any longer.

The Sardar pointedly asked them to work for and deserve that liberty which was theirs by birthright.

(From A Correspondent.)

[illegible] Clean habit, decent language, good manners must follow. Last but not the least they should begin to spin and put on khadi so that they might rightfully get an opportunity to see the great Congress and its great leaders.

After this the Dublas of all the 23 villages took a vow to give up the habit of drinking liquor and toddy which has always been a curse to them and a greatest cause of their ruin.

The Dublas students numbering more than 200 who were encouraged by Sardar's speech resolved

to sweep their own streets once a week.

to join as volunteers in the Haripura Congress and

to spin on "takli" for one hour in addition to the two hours of study.

A resolution asking the Government to close the liquor and toddy shops of Mandvi Taluka, this very year, was moved by Sjt. Premshanker Bhatt the local Congress leader and passed unanimously.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

ment's enquiry into the family budgets of the Ahmedabad workers, whose report was published only a few days back. In Ahmedabad, of the 1,293 families studied, 889 or 68.75 per cent. were indebted, the average indebtedness per family in debt being Rs. 322-6-7. The ratio of indebtedness to monthly income for families in debt comes to 6.96. That industrial workers in India as a class are unable to meet the daily wants of themselves and their families, even when things are going on well, is further indicated by the following figures taken from the Royal Commission Report, showing the income and expenditure of workers in different cities.

	Average monthly income. Rs. as. p.	Average total expenditure of one man, one woman and two children. Rs. as. p.
Nagpur	23 13 8	27 9 10
Jubbulproe	22 1 3	24 13 3
Cawnpore	25 8 6	24 14 10
Lucknow	23 10 0	23 8 3
Gorakhpur	24 3 2	23 15 5
Sholapur	26 10 2	37 13 11
Ahmedabad	38 4 0	39 5 8

It is important to note that the expenditure shown in the table was incurred for providing primary needs only. In addition to these primary necessities there are other needs to be met. Even the poorest worker must incur some expenditure on washing and nearly all must spend something on the barber. Some household utensils are also a necessity. Again the events of life, births, marriages and deaths, involve an outlay which is unavoidable. Above all, in the absence of any social insurance legislation the worker must save something to meet occasional expenditure which sickness entails and unemployment brings. Provision for old age must also be made. The above facts are sufficient enough to disclose the low wage-level and the general poverty of our workers. Under these undesirable conditions of disorganized labour and low wages, the introduction of minimum wage legislation is an urgent necessity.

(To Be Continued.)

WAY TO SECURE LASTING PEACE

Murshidabad Urges Hindu-Muslim Alliance

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A fervent appeal not to encourage and maintain the collusion of rivalry between Hindu and Muslim communities by keeping them apart any longer, but to demonstrate, by the example of relaxation of temper, that sobriety of mind lends itself to the rapprochement of two aggrieved parties, proceeding separately along the same path from opposite directions for the achievement of a common purpose in sight, was made by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, presiding over the first meeting of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Association, this evening, at the Albert Hall.

The Nawab Bahadur said: "Though we may deal with the adjustment of our differences in particular or whether we look to the development of cordial association in general the formation of a Hindu and Muslim alliance becomes all the more imperative if lasting peace and contentment must remain undisturbed and unchallenged in India from generation to generation for ever indissolubly sealed."

LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu held leaders of both the communities responsible for communal trou-

Bombay On Nov. 30

the basis of equality recognizing human values of life and not communal values of life.

"The only sign of civilisation and the only test of culture," Mrs. Naidu added, "was that one's mind should be so wide, clean and so receptive to cultures, all forces and truth of all religious that he could not discriminate between himself and others."

Dr. Syed Hossain regretted that Hindus and Mussalmans to-day were practically in a state of social segregation. This situation, he said, constituted a disgrace and betrayal of the sacred cause of India's freedom.—A. P.

SHIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, November 22.

The Central Standing Committee, All-India Shia Political Conference, meets on November 28, at 10 a.m. under the presidentship of Sir Wazir Hasan.—A.P.

Scholarships For Raniparaj Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Government of Baroda, in its latest issue of the State Gazette, have announced grant of 16 scholarships to students belonging to the Ranipraj area (forest tribes) who join Baroda Kalabhavan Technical Institute after completing their course of studies in Raniparaj Residential schools specially established at Vyara and Songadh in Navsari district. These scholarships are additional to special scholarships granted to such class of students studying for secondary, and collegiate education, and other special institutions.

The Laxmi Talkies and the Mohan Talkies have been amalgamated and both the cinemas would be run under joint management.

All-India Intermediate College Debate

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Secretary, Senior Union, K. P. Intermediate College, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Senior Unoin, K. P. Intermediate College, Allahabad, the seventh All-India Inter—College Debate will be held on Saturday, December 4, 1937, in the College Hall, Canning Road, Allahabad. The subject for the debate is:—

"The economic salvation of India lies not in the development of agriculture or cottage industries but in the abolition of feudalism and an industrial revolution of the western type."

The contest shall be open to students of intermediate classes of any recognised institution in India. Each institution shall be eligible to send two representatives, one to speak for and the other against the subject of discussion. Names of the competitors must reach Ram Prasad Saxena, Secretary, Senior Union K. P. Inter College Allahabad by the 30th Nov. 1937, at the latest.

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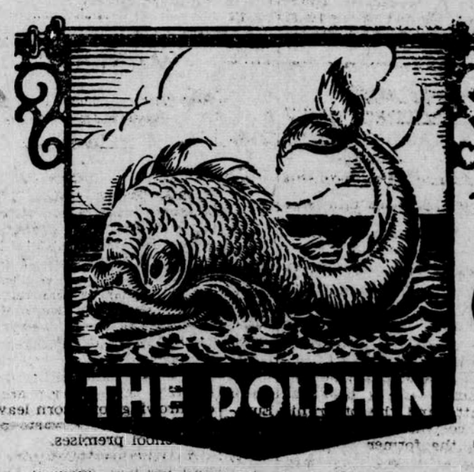

Old English Inn Signs—No. 17

THE DOLPHIN.—The sign of "The Dolphin" is fairly common in the seaside towns of England. It is believed, however, to have originated in London, where an old house of that name was already well established as far back as 1513. Incidentally, the landlady of that time is said to have bequeathed 40 shillings to the Governors of Greyfriars Church to 'find' a divinity student in the University—for ever!

The Old Inn Sign is a British Institution

Allsopp's

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Silver Quiet But Wheat And Base Metals Steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened slightly higher and closed steady.

SILVER QUIET.

London gold was steady but silver was quiet.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES VERY STEADY.

The London Stock after early inactivity displayed decidedly better sentiment. Giltedged securities kept very steady on scattered support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938

New York, Nov. 24.

Previous closing	7.94
To-day's opening	7.97
Difference	+ 03
To-day's closing	7.95
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Previous closing	4.50
To-day's opening	4.54
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.54
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 163

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 24.

Cotton for the present appears to have discounted most if not all bearish features meanwhile cotton going into loan relieves pressure giving the market a very healthy appearance.

Trading in March commenced at 7.97

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

Exclusive Of Russia And China

New York, Nov. 24.

The United States department of agriculture estimates World production of wheat exclusive of Russia and China at 3808 million bushels compared with 3544 million last year.

i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and scattered foreign and trade but after the initial rise the demand slowed down with prices hovering around the opening level.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.95 with a rise of 1 point for March 1938 delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.72/7.71) 7.85/7.85
January (7.76/7.75) 7.91/7.91
March (7.82/7.82) 7.98/7.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

American December (4.42) 4.51
American January (4.46) 4.55
Sakels November (6.20) 6.31
Sakels January (6.30) 6.41

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 164-4 and Rs. 162-8 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 163-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 24.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 3/16 paid and value) November December £20 3/16 paid and buyers.
Dunlop November (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning November (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 13/16 buyers) 6 15/16 sellers
Forward January March (6 15/16 paid and value) 7 1/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 93 5/8 and March 91 1/4. The market was inactive with colourless overnight American cables restricting operations but unfavourable Argentine crop reports coupled with improved sentiment of the Stock Exchange brought about a recovery. Later the rise attracted local selling.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov. 24.

Previous closing	5.00 9/16
To-day's opening	5.00 3/16
To-day's closing	4.99 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 24.

Previous closing	5.00.47
To-day's opening	5.00.40
To-day's closing	4.99.95

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 24.

Previous closing	147.13
To-day's opening	147.12
To-day's closing	147.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00.40 and then eased to 5.00.27 on lack of adequate support with no further important movements.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99.95

Franc opened at 147.12 and then slightly weakened to 147.15 with the rate thereafter remaining steady.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 147.10.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.111) 11.109
New York on Bombay (37.78) 37.79
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.10) 95.05
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £186 buyers £186 1/2 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£16 1/8 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Steady) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£41 1/2 to £43 1/2) £42 to £44
Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) 112-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. America bought. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 24.

Spot	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8d.
Forward	(19 9/16d) 19 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-0) £7-0-0.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Silver ready	50	1	0
Silver 1st settlement Magsar	50	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement Posh	50	3	0
Gold ready	34	8	9
Gold 1st settlement Magsar	34	9	0
Gold 2nd settlement Posh	34	9	3
Sovereign	22	4	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Wheat January	5	3	6
Wheat May	5	0	0
Linseed May	7	10	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov. 24.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 95 1/8 as against the previous closing at 94 1/4

WOOL SALES

London, Nov. 24.

There was a good selection and a quieter demand. Buyers displayed some hesitancy.

Greasy lower (0.9) 0.8 3/4
Greasy higher (1-5 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Scoured lower (1-1 1/2) 1-0
Scoured higher (2-2 1/2) 2-1

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-9-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 98-8-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	98	10	0
Highest	98	10	0
Lowest	98	8	0
Closing	98	8	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £93 3/4 as against the previous closing at £93 1/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 24.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 3/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) 102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/4) £75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/8) £101 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/2) £100 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 24.

Recent rise induced profit-taking but the general tone was good. Home industrials and Kaffirs were especially prominent. Internationals were rather undecided

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-0) 16-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 61-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 5/8
Musical Industries (17-0) 17-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (36-6) 36-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (33-0) 34-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-9) 69-0
Realisation 1930 (£55 nominal) £53 nominal.
Dunlop Rubber (31-6) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-7 1/2) 34-9
Ford Motor (19-7 1/2) 21-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60) £60 3/4
British American Tobacco (100-7 1/2) 104-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£8 1/2) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 148-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (19-9) 21-3
Distillers (100-0) 102-9
Bredfords Dyers (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
British Celanese (£4 1/2) £4 1/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-3) 42-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (43-0) 45-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 24-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 37 1/2) dol 38 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (55-0) 56-3
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (45-0) 43-9
Empire of India (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-0) 27-0
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-6) 27-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-6) 13-0
Rio Tintos (16-9) 17-6
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 56-10 1/2

MINE SHARES

Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 5/8
Crown Mines (£14 1/4) £14 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (81-10 1/2) 82-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (92-6) 93-9
Sub Nigel (£9 3/8) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 75-0
Burma Oil (105-7 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Musical Eagle (11-3) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (87-6) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£35 3/4) £35 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£57 3/4) £60 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£26) £27 3/4
L N E R Deferred (£3 7/8) £4 1/8
Southern Dutch (£17 5/8) £18 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£127 1/2) £127 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 24.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 32 5/8) dol 32 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/8) dol 26
U S Steel Common (dol 50 1/4) dol 50 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 105) dol 104

Khoti Must Be Abolished

Gadgil And Jedhe Denounce It As An Anachronism

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, November 24.

In view of the visit of the Hon. the Revenue Minister to Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts, Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A.'s (Central) have issued a statement in the course of which they review the recommendations of the Peasants' grievances Enquiry Committee by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee they show that the Committee suggested the abolition of the Khoti System within 20 years and pending abolition full occupancy rights to all tenants who either occupied or cultivated Khoti lands for a certain number of years. It had further recommended that the right of occupancy must be hereditary and transferrable without the consent of the Khot. The Committee further recommended fixation of an economic rent. These recommendations were adopted by the M.P.C.C. but opposition of Khots including some congressmen resulted in certain modifications.

"We found in the course of our tour in Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts such modifications to be a great mistake and this was exploited by those who originally never thought of abolition of Khoti Our political clothes in this respect were bodily stolen with the result that Congress lost heavily in Ratnagiri in the last elections. In its meeting in March last, the M.P.C.C. again reiterated its faith in the abolition of Khoti System. Whatever economic utility of Khoti in the days gone by, today it is a cruel anachronism and in actual practice it means economic slavery in its worst form. Personally, we have not the slightest doubt that nothing short of its total abolition within the stipulated period with adequate compensation will do away with this evil.

"We, therefore, urge all Congress organisations in Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts to put whatever they have to say in connection with Khoti frankly and fearlessly before the Hon. Mr. Desai. During the last 50 years, the British Government made several attempts to eradicate this evil system but every time vested interests proved stronger. We have every faith that this time history will not repeat itself and justice which is overdue will be done to the downtrodden peasants."

PASSIVE AIR DEFENCE OF KARACHI

Meeting At Government House On Nov. 25

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

The first meeting to consider the preliminaries as regards passive air defence of Karachi has been convened by His Excellency at the Government House for tomorrow, when it is expected representatives of Commercial Bodies, the Corporation, the Port Trust, Railway, the Medical Department, the Police, the Military and others interested in the scheme will attend.

The meeting is purely exploratory in character as the subject is too wide to be tackled at a single sitting. It is emphasised that, there is no justification for any panic among the population as the scheme is nothing more than a form of insurance policy.—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

Further Appreciable Gains In All Sections

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

On the Stock Exchange the sentiment was cheerful. Nearly all sections recorded further appreciable gains despite considerable profit-taking.

Homerails were especially favoured in response to excellent weekly traffic returns. Heavy industrials were bought on provincial account. Gold minings were supported by Johannesburg and London.

In commodities cotton was slightly steadier and rubber firm on trade and speculative buying and covering.

Wall Street was irregular.

BETTER FEELING IN JUTE SHARES

Coals Fully Steady

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The Calcutta Stock Exchanged closed early to-day as a mark of respect to the late Sir Jagadish Bose.

Jutes:—Better feeling again appeared in this section to-day although a limited business resulted.

Coals:—The undertone continued fully steady and a fair business was put through. Teas were practically neglected. In miscellaneous section better sentiment was noticed again to-day and a fair turnover resulted in its chief leading stocks at gradually advancing prices. Government securities displayed slightly easier tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and three fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/8 three and a half per cent paper 98/4.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 124/8.

Coals:—Aldih 4/10, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/4, Bhalgora 5/3, Burradhemo 4/12, Equitable 39/12 Bhusick and Muslia 4/7; Kuardi 2/5, Naxira 9/8; New Beerbhoom 23/4; North Damuda 7/9; South Karanpura 6/8; Talcher 2; Bengal 358; Burrakur 16; East Indian 26/14; Churulia 2; Hurriladih 18; Mundulpore 10; New Banseepur 15/8; Samla 2/12; Sendra 13/8; Union 22/8.

Jutes:—Howrah 447/4; National 20/8 small lot; Presidency 39; Orient 145/8; Union 332

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/6; Consolidated tin 6/10; Indian copper 2/10; Rhodesia copper 2/3; Tavoy tin 2/1; Jubbulpore electric 14; U. P. electric 197; Hukumchand steel 11/1; Indian Malleable casting defd 2/11; Indian iron 37/12; Marshalls 1/7; Steel corporation ord 7/2; do pref 82/8 cum div; B. I. Corporation ord 3/15; Calcutta trams 18/4; cold storage ord 6/12, Indian cables 14; Indian wood products 26; British Burma petrol 4/7; Bengal paper 102/8; Humayan property new pref 9/4 odd lot; Bengal timber 188. Indian General Navigation ord 110. Cawnpore 21/8 small lot; Champaran 14/12; New Savan 9/4; Murree Brewery 14 ex div; Dhunseri pref 2/10; Hattikhira 23.

Debentures:—Six per cent 1926/42 Dhunseri tea 72; Four per cent 1909/39; Calcutta Municipal 102/12 small lote.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 19th day of November 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	32,72,00,000
Notes in circulation.—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,46,49,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,15,99,000
Total Notes issued	214,34,48,000
Total Liabilities	214,34,48,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin & Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,24,42,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,37,85,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	214,34,48,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.18 per cent.	

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 19th November 1937.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits—	
(a) Government x	9,11,96,000
(b) Banks	27,34,96,000
(c) Others	86,81,000
Bills Payable	10,15,000
Other Liabilities	1,34,88,000
Rupees	48,73,76,000

x Includes £.14,600 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	32,70,81,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,19,000
Rupee Coin	4,35,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,74,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	6,01,20,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	2,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,92,46,000
Other Assets	1,04,01,000
Rupees	48,78,76,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 24th November 1937, no tenders were received.

£.1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 1st December 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov. 24.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	16	11	6
Sind cotton March	16	9	3
Punjab	14	2	0
Punjab March	14	1	6
Desi American January	17	14	0
Desi American March	17	13	0
Tone steady.			
Wheat November	28	8	3
Wheat December	28	8	0
Wheat January	28	8	3
Wheat July	26	9	0
Tone dull.			
Gram November	22	14	0
Gram December	22	15	6
Gram July	21	14	6
Toria November	40	9	0
Toria December	40	5	0
Toria February	37	15	0
Cottonseed January	17	1	6
Cottonseed March	17	3	9

The market closed at 3 p.m. to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.89 5/8. Prices eased moderately on scattered selling but the general tone was steadier following better overseas cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Nov. 24.

May Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	10	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	10	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	10	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	10	6

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt. J L Durkee arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

O S K s.s. London Maru of 4414 reg tons Capt M Takagi arrived from Yokohama via Shimiza Nagoya Osaka Kobe Moji Sakito Singapore Penang and Colombo and Marmagoa with cotton goods cement copra and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Durenda of 4450 reg tons Capt A A Parker sailed for Antwerp and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Gurna of 3228 reg tons Capt W Bird sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalamani of 2346 reg tons Capt J E Talor sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar Verawal Porebunder and Bedi Br. in ballast.

LOADINGS

The following vessels booked for Loading on 24-11-37.

S S Toyooka Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.

S S Temple Yard (LD) for Europe and American via Karachi and Marmagoa

S S Begum (TM) for Calcutta via Calicut Colombo Cochin Madras and Malabar Coast Ports

S S Takada (MM) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov. 24.

2 Circassia 6597 Karachi 27-11 Anchor Line
4 London Maru 4414 Karachi 27-11 O S K
8 Dandolo 2949 Genoa 26-11 L Triestino
12 Braunfels 4852 Karachi N F, L Edwards
14 Durenda 4450 Antwerp 25-11 M M
16 Karanja 4646 Durban 24-11 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Jalajyoti 2698 Colombo 28-11 Scindia S N
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 1-12 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 25-11 M M
7 Jalarashmi 2681 Calcutta 27-11 Scindia S N

Prince's Dock

D/E Netravati 699 NF NF B S N M Jalapalka 2630 N F, N F, Scindia. S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 6-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 26-11-37 M M
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O S N
Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Murdoch 27-11-37 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 19-12-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Monte Piana 27-11-37 L Triestino
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 7-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Muko Maru 14-12-37 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 9-12-37 N Y K
Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Comorin 26-11-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-10-37 L Triestino
Mikage Maru No. 18 24-11-37 N Y K

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 20-12-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 28-11-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 28-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 9-12-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 11-12-37 L Edwards
Wellington Court 18-11-37 M M
Stell Inventor 28-11-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Varsova 27-11-37 M M
Baroda 2-12-37 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 27-11-31 M M
Kenya 11-12-37 M M

FROM GLADSTONE

Takada 27-11-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 28-11-37 M M
Hatipara 30-11-37 M M
Jalganga 27-11-37 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 2-12-37 M M
Trantenfels 27-11-37 L Edwards
Toyooka Maru 27-11-37 N Y K

FROM CALCUTTA

Surada 26-11-37 M M
Chyebassa 27-11-37 M M
Jayaganga 27-11-37 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 30-11-37 T Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 27-11-37 P and O
Maloja 20-11-31 P and O
Ranchi 11-12-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-12-37 P and O S N
Bangalore 23-11-37 M M
Durenda 24-11-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 1-12-37 Killick Nixon
Circassia 3-12-37 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Trantenfels 29-11-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 10-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 29-11-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 11-12-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 23-12-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Toyooka Maru 1-12-37 N Y K
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Mikage Maru No. 18 26-11-37 N Y K
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino
London Maru 8-12-37 O S K

FOR GENOA

Dandolo 27-11-37 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 29-11-37 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Monte Piana 28-11-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Akbar 2-12-37 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 27-11-37 M M
Kandelfels 2-12-37 L Edward
Toyooka Maru 28-11-37 N Y Kaisha
Circassia 27-11-37 Anchor Line
Braunfels 30-11-37 L Edwards
Hikage Maru 26-11-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR BASRA

Barala 1-12-37 M M
Vasna 25-11-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Takliwa 8-12-37 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalarashmi 27-11-37 Ss. S. N.
Jalajyoti 28-11-37 S S N

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalarashmi 23-11-37
S S Jalamani 23-11-37
S S Cambay Star 23-11-37
S S Gurna 23-11-37
S S Vasna 23-11-37
S S Barala 23-11-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 594 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor; 700 bags g nut oil cake F H Kassame; 14 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala.

S S Toyooka Maru for Dairen: 300 bales cotton raw The Nisho; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar

S S Branenfels for Copenhagen: 34 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 54 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Hamburg: 35 cases cattle guts Ad Meyer; 1334 bags g nut oil cake Kishan Prasad; 224 bags gum N Muljee; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 40 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Suez: 50 bales grey cotton sheeting T M Kaisha

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Company.

For Ghent: 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Dandolo for Genoa: 330 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 659 gags g nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw L O Vora.

S S Templayard for Antwerp: 124 bags muster see

S S Gurna Agents M Mackenzie from Bassein: 12080 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 4748 bags rice; 100 bags gram.

From Cochin: 91 bdls rubber; 100 cases cashew kernel; 114 chests tea.

From Colombo: 170 bags scrap iron; 55 tons scrap iron; 44 cases playing cards.

S S Jalarashmi Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 82932 bags rice.

From Colombo: 5184 bags copra.

S S Jalajyoti Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 18999 bags rice; 956 pcs gurjan sleepers; 30 csks chemicals.

From Calicut: 314 bags cocoanuts; 20 bags chemical carbon.

S S City of Agra Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 326 dms lubg oil; 561 bdls galvd stl towers; 16 cases motor cars; 136 bdls stl conduit tubing; 248 cases machinery 274 cases cotton piece goods; 85 cases cotton yarn; 24 case cotton fents; 39 cases alizarine dye 50 cases soap; 40 bags carbonate of magnesia; 38 cases cycles and parts; 50 cases amorphous phosphorus; 252 cases whisky; 208 kgs aniline dye; 391 cases tiles; 50 bags gypsum; 323 ctns accumulators; 242 dms sodium sulphide; 50 bales old news papers; 100 pairs steel flanges; 900 bags china clay; 41 cases lead plates; 45 csks washing blue; 220 bgs bicart soda; 2426 dms caustic soda; 5 cases muriate of ammonia; 67 dms bleching powder; 238 pcs ingot solder; 60 bags solid celluloid catract; 61 cases bottled stout; 367 cases steel keys; 30 dms sodium hydrosulphite; 100 dms linseed oil; 208 kegs paint and colours; 400 bdls std cleepers; 102 dose std tyres; 48 cases sofa springs; 73 bdls cycle rings; 62 cases iron conduct; 300 bdls steel sheet middles; 506 cases angles; 31 cases soap cartons; 168 bdls steel stay rods.

From Portsaid: 1396 bales cotton raw

From Port Suez: 640 dms asphalt.

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 30276 bdls wet dates; 1363 bags wheat; 1 bdle specie; 26 bags sheep skins; 4430 bdls dry dates; 262 bags beans; 300 bags mash.

From Khoramshahr: 410 bags p seed S S Bankura Agents M Mackenzie from Muscat: 1997 bags dry dates; 352 bxs wet dates; 2 bdls specia; 1 bdle gold; 4 bdls silver krans; 147 bags sardines; 69 bags pomegranates.

From Kowcit: 2 tin pearls; 6 bdls specie; 1 bdle gold and silver;

From Bahrein: 1 tin gold coins; 1 tin gold; 305 bdls w dates.

From Khoramshahr: 100 bags gum.

From Bushire: 115 bags g seeds; 27 bags gum; 98 jottas rose water; bags p seeds.

From B Abbas: 244 bags zir

From Gwader: 102 cases m

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th November, 1937:—

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid-Up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contigency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	30,92,45,0
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,32,82,0
Total	39,69,32

ASSETS—

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorized Securities	6
Loans on Government and other Authorized Securities	5
Bills Discounted	1,
Lands and Buildings	1,
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	
Total	39,69,

Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

TALK OF COMPULSORY CROP CONTROL

Technical Rally In Wall Street

Bombay, Nov 24

The New York cotton market was comparatively a bright feature with buying on talk of compulsory cotton crop control with Bombay and Continental buying apparently based on the contraction of Bombay-New York differences.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool cables and moderate domestic and foreign hedging due to the reaction of wheat and stock markets after early firmness. Prices rallied on further trade support and covering by Wall Street. Liquidation and switching from December prior to the first notice on Wednesday continued to be a feature. It appears that the compulsory control is gaining ground but we have to await final decision.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points down at 7.82 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced 12 points from the opening level and March was quoted 7.94 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 7.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady with a moderate business and closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.03c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 4.46. There was Bombay straddle buying which met with hedging and selling from the Egyptian ring. Later on there was local covering against foreign liquidation. The market closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.55d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures section was easy with increased selling. Giza futures closed 4 to 14 points and Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 7.05d. Uppers futures closed 9 to 5 points down with Spot cotton closing 15 points lower at 5.86d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was easy with heavy selling. Sakels futures declined 28 to 34 points and Ashmouni futures closed 15 to 14 points down.

HOLDING LEVEL

A Liverpool firm writes:

"As far as local affairs are concerned, as already stated, conditions have been extremely quiet and the market has gradually declined under very moderate selling. Trade activities have been reduced and, with speculative interest negligible, offtake has been distinctly limited. The near months have tended to strengthen as compared to the later current season positions, at one time the difference between January and July having narrowed to 7 points, though at the time of wiring the forward option is back to its former premium of 11 points. This narrowing can be attributed to the recent tighter basis in the South, apparently causing prominent spot interests to secure contracts here, but freer offerings more recently over there have apparently had the effect of again easing the "nears" here.

NARROW STRADDLE

The straddle between our market and New York has narrowed to some extent since we last wrote, more especially for the more distant positions. We are still of the opinion that sales of July Liverpool against purchases of the corresponding month in New York at around 175 points true difference is a sound transaction, for the reason that, as the positions mature the situation in New York is likely to be tighter than in our own market, to which outside growths will be heading, whilst contracts may be in shorter supply overseas owing to Governmental interference. In addition, there is, of course, the possibility of export subsidies.

The Bombay straddle has remained very steady, having ruled between 103 and 105 points, and we adhere to our view that increased pressure will be felt in that market later on, causing the difference to widen.

SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS

To summarise, there are so many elements of uncertainty clouding the situation at present, such as the possibilities of Washington legislation, and the operation of the 9 cent loan, as well as the generally unsettled state of affairs outside, that there does not seem to be much hope of any advance in the near future; in fact, prices have gradually declined recently owing to utter lack of interest, with a more bearish sentiment growing as increased crop ideas appear. We feel, however, that later on in this season shortage of contracts will be experienced at present levels, owing to the relatively more attractive loan, and, therefore, that holdings bought at these prices, or lower, will ultimately show a profit. The immediate future seems to offer little opportunity for speculative activities."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (1-56 p.m.)	7.94+09

TRADING IN COTTON MARKET

Thursday being Ramzan 21st day, the local Cotton Market will remain open from 12 to 3 p. m.

New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	7.82—03
Liverpool January highest	4.52+02
Liverpool January lowest	4.45—05

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market advancing due to Liverpool straddle and speculative buying. Advance caused by advance in stocks. Prospects more favourable for compulsory crop control no pressure to sell.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Light liquidation absorbed by spot houses. Liverpool and foreign buying. Distants firmed with stocks.

New York: Securities weak. Cloth business poor with prices lower. Mills curtailing further. Demand declining. Current ginnings going into loan. Anticipate further irregularity.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov 23

December	7.84+09
January	7.88+10
March	7.94+09
May	8.00+10
July	8.02+07
October	8.09+05
Middling Spot	7.99+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov 23

December	8.01+06
January	8.02+08
March	8.05+09
Middling Spot	8.03+06

NEW YORK
New York, Nov 23

11 A.M. RANGES—	
December	7.76/7.77
January	7.79/7.79
March	7.87/7.87
NOON CALL—	
December	7.75
March	7.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov 23

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	31,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 23

November	4.44—
December	4.46—
January	4.50—
February	4.53+01
March	4.56+01
April	4.58+01
May	4.61+01
June	4.62—
July	4.64—
August	4.65—
September	4.67—
October	4.69—
November	4.71+01
Middling Spot	4.55—04
	10-12 a.m. quotations
January	4.46
March	4.52

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 23

F G F Spot	8.08
GIZA—	
Spot	7.05—10
November	6.27—04
January	6.37—04
March	6.43—06
May	6.44—11
July	6.48—14
October	6.61—14
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.86—15
November	5.65—09
January	5.57—06
March	5.56—05
May	5.58—04
July	5.60—05
October	5.66—05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 23

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	3.78
Fine (good staple)	3.93
Superfine (good staple)	4.08
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	3.93
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.08
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.23
BENGAL—	
Good	3.42
Fully good	3.52
Fine	3.67

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 23

Broach A/M 1938 opening 159 1/2 highest 161 1/4 lowest 159 1/2 closing 161 1/3

Oomra D/J opening 146 1/4 highest 148 lowest 146 1/4 closing 148

Oomra March opening 145 highest 147 1/4 lowest 145 closing 147 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 128 highest 129 1/2 lowest 128 closing 129

Bengal March opening 127 3/4 highest 129 1/4 lowest 127 3/4 closing 128 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-12-37) Rs. 6 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 16 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Nov 23

Smoked Sheets, Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	8 15/16

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 154 January 158 March 164 May 168 at cross rate 5.00 9/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 163/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.65 Rs. 39 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 163/8 New York May 8.00 Rs. 14 1/4 at cross rate 5.00 9/16

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, November 24

March	54.00
April	54.00

LINSEED OIL
London, Nov 23

Linseed oil naked London per cwt December sellers	26/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan April sellers	26/4 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 24

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 163/12 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 165/8 on active buying by sellers of call options. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 164/8.

The present strength of the local market is mainly due to heavy buying by sellers of options and they are forced to cover up shortage of offerings are hardening prices but export demand is disappointing and we think it advisable to secure profits.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and with scattered realising Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 163/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	163	12	0
Oomra D/J	149	4	0
Oomra March	148	0	0
Bengal D/J	130	4	0
Bengal March	130	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bengal Fine New 142/44.

C. P. 1 New 170/72; Nov. +19; Dec. +13.

C. P. 2 New 166/67; Nov. +13; Dec. +9.

Arvi New 166/67; Nov. +13; Dec. +9

Berar New 162/64; Old 127/37; Nov. +12; Dec. +6

Kampala Old 297/302; Mar/Apl. +122 Dec. —3

Jalna/Sailu Old 127/37.

Burwah Sanavad Old 127/37

Mathia Old 92/112

Broach Old 153/57

Punjab 4 F. New. +12/13

Punjab 289F. Nov. +62/65

Sind 4 F. New 182/85; Nov. +14/15

Sindh N. T. New 212/15; Nov. +45/47

Kampala Old 297/302; Mar/Apr. —122

Manza New 261/68

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		658
Central India		41
Barsi and Nagar	417	1,342
Hyderabad-Gaorani		—
Berar	431	1,514
Central Provinces		273
Total Oomras	848	3,826
Dholera		1,723
N.-W. Provinces		819
Rajputana		3
Sind-Punjab	2,483	52,929
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	171	5,470
Westerns-Northerns	2	727
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		549
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,776	91,081
Comilla Burma and other sorts		268
Total	7,280	159,722

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bengal U. P.—	
Superfine	146
Fine	143
F. Good	140
Good	137

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 18th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,445	39,944
Japan and China	436	51,851
Coast Ports	110	18,535
Up-country by Rail		82,059
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		589
Total	1,991	192,978

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 23-11-37	4791000	4284000
Receipts Yesterday 23-11-37	31000	45000
Exports to date 23-11-37	2404000	2221000
Stock at Ports 19-11-37	3275000	2880000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-11-37	2457000	2373000
Stock at Liverpool 19-11-37	802000	823000
Visible Supply 19-11-37	7295000	6665000
Quantity in sight 19-11-37	8447000	7853000
Quantity out of sight 19-11-37	4033000	4440000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd November	4,837
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	152,442
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	171,474
Decrease	21,032

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 23

SAKELS—	
January	13.73—33
March	13.57—28
May	13.37—34
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.58—15
February	9.56—14
GIZA—	
January	11.62—25
March	11.67—19
May	11.73

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Wheat	16,589	cwts.
Linseed	2,018	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	133	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,600	cwts.
Poppyseed	389	cwts.
Groundnuts	9,441	cwts.
Rice	38,834	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,618	cwts.
Cottonseed	4,501	cwts.
Gram	4,497	cwts.
Jowar	704	cwts.
Barley	1,087	cwts.
Bajree	5,975	cwts.
Indian Sugar	22,402	cwts.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 24

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-0-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 147.13. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 9/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 11/16. Speculators bought and offerings were small. The tone of the market was quiet. New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady today with a moderate turnover.

GOLD			
Ready	34	8	9
Magsar delivery	34	9	0
Magsar tejimandi	0	3	3
Posh delivery	34	9	0
Posh tejimandi	0	5	3
SILVER			
Ready	50	1	0
Magsar delivery	50	2	6
Magsar tejimandi	0	10	0
Posh delivery	50	4	0
Posh tejimandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov 23

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Nov 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov 23

November	44.45
December	44.85
March	44.70

LONDON METALS

London, Nov 23

Copper	£37 3 9
Lead	£16 0 0
Spelter	£15 1 3
Tin	£182 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov. 24.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£37-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£43-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 24

All foreign markets were easier yesterday on selling influenced by favourable weather in Argentine. There was lack of support and some professional selling. American crop is better and the recent frost damage to Argentine crops does not seem to be serious. The local market was quiet with scattered long liquidation and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	10	6
Wheat January	5	4	3
Wheat May	5	0	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 23.

December	£11-18-9.

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	31	12	6
Highest	31	13	0
Lowest	31	6	3
Closing	31	7	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	8	6
Highest	33	11	6
Lowest	33	6	0
Closing	33	8	0
Cottonseed Jan.—			
Opening	19	12	0
Highest	19	12	6
Lowest	19	6	6
Closing	19	7	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

December	94 1/4d.
March	91 3/4d.
May	91 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 23.

December	dol 0.89 7/8
May	dol 0.89 3/8
July	dol 0.84 1/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 23

March	sh. 6 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 23.

December	2.35—2.
March	2.36—2.
May	2.37—2.
July	2.37—2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment November Rs. 5-10-6.
Shipment December Rs. 5-11.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 5-12.
Kesar Rs. 11-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F 7.00.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 24

November	232.30+20
January	226.50
February	226.50
March	228.00+20
May	231.70+100

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov 23

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 24

2 3/4	per cent	1948/52	100/6
3	per cent	1951/54	102/8
4	per cent	1947	103/10
6	per cent	U P Bonds	97
3 1/2	per cent	G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2	per cent	1947/50 Loan	106/10
4	per cent	1943 Bonds	108/6
4	per cent	1960/70	113/14
4 1/2	per cent	1955/60	119/10
5	per cent	1939/44	105
6	per cent	1940/43	108
5 1/2	per cent	1945/50 Loan	103

TAX FREES.

4	per cent	1953/63	112/4
5	per cent	1955	123
5	per cent	1945/55	120/11
	1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore	103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent	B P T	1974 110
4	per cent	M Deb	1974 109
5	per cent	M Deb	1949 118/8
5	per cent		1954 131/8
6	per cent	K P T	1956 131/8

Tone:—Steady.

Note:—Despite lower sterling advices 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened and closed at Rs. 98/9.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 24

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 7/8
Bank's buying T T 263 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,101
Bank's buying T T 1,121

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92

CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.00 1/2 23rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 24th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 24th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 24th instant
Java London 8.98 24th instant
London Paris 147.13 23rd instant
London Belgium 29.41 23rd instant
London Switzerland 21.61 1/2 23rd instant
London Berlin 12.38 23rd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 23rd instant
London New York 5.00.47 23rd instant
London Amsterdam 9.00 1/2 23rd instant
London Italy 95.12 23rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-1 22nd instant
Gold £7-0-0 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 22nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 23rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Nov 23

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov 23

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£92
National Bank of India	£42
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 11/16

LONDON SEEDS
London, Nov 23

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton November sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Nov Dec sellers	£14-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Nov Dec sellers	£15-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov Dec sellers	£14-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Nov Dec sellers	£14-0-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov 23

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	40/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels November sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels November sellers	41

Professional Unloading In Shares

TATA STEELS LOOK DOWN

Scattered Covering At Close

BOMBAY: November 24.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this small session there was Professional unloading in Tata Steel shares.

Prices were easy, but towards the close there was a small rally from the low level due to short covering.

Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted below Rs. 1,500 when Jobbers supported the market.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was erratic, but later on there was some improvement and at the close U. S. Steels were 2-1/4 dollars up, while Anaconda Coppers closed 1-3/4 dollars above previous close.

There seems no confidence in Wall-Street Market even after a drastic decline and the recovery seems to be of a technical nature.

There seems no chance for any revision of scale in taxation to stimulate business, but Washington seems more inclined towards Utility interests: Steel production is declining rapidly and there is no important change in the general situation.

The local Market is also becoming cautious and there is less disposition to increase risks.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,050 and after declining to Rs. 1,036 closed at Rs. 1,041. Century Shares opened at Rs. 267, and closed at Rs. 263. Central Indias changed hands at Rs. 323 after opening at Rs. 330. Simplex Shares closed at Rs. 110 and Swadeshi Mills Shares closed at Rs. 295.

Associated Cements again weakened on increased selling and closed at Rs. 143 after opening at Rs. 148. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 157-8 and Tata Powers declined to Rs. 1,477.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,530 and after advancing to Rs. 1,535 declined to Rs. 1,495 but later rallied to Rs. 1,512 on covering. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 345 and after declining to Rs 340-8 closed at Rs. 342.

Bellapurs and Bombay Steams were quoted at Rs. 185 and Rs. 255-10 respectively while Bombay Burmas after being done at Rs. 750 declined to Rs. 741.

TEXTILE SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	401	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1041	4
100 CENTURY	263	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	302	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	258	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0-7	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	153	8
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	218	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	75	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	148	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	360	10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	625	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1.365	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	323	12
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	293	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2 210	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	110	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	295	0
100 Swan	120	10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1592	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	126	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-8-0	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	143	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	10
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	0
100 Oriental (125)	4,650	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	151	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1570	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123	2
10 Bbay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	4
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	157	8
TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1485	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100 C. Province	98	0
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	6
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	9
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	37	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	66	0
TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1512	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	342	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	185	0
50-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	876	4
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	255	10
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	741	4
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	251	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	8 3
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	97	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	155	0
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	50	8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	767	8
PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	56	
15 Scindia	25	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	31	
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1507	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	0
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	10
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Nov 24

Bombay Dyeing (1047/8) 1050 1045 1050 1036 1041
Century (267/8) 267 268 262 265 263
Central India (301/14) 302 301 302
Kohinoor (363/12) 363 360 361 360
New Great (325) 330 325 323
Simplex (110/10) 111 108 110
Swadeshi (295/14) 297 296 295
Associated Cement (148) 148 147 144/8 145 143
Tata Hydro (158/12) 158 157/8
Tata Power (1485) 1482 1485 1476 1477
Tram Ord (125/15) 124/6 123/2
T Steel Defd (1535) 1530 1535 1505 1495 1512 1495 1515 1510 1512
T Steel Ord (345/8) 345 343 341/8 340/8 342
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170) 170 169
Bellapur (185) 185 183 185
Steam (256/4) 255 256 255/10
Burma (748/12) 747 750 741

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	22
Electric Power and Light	14
Electric Bond Common	11
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	25
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	143 1/4
Western Union Telg	26 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	36
Erie Railway	7
New York Central Railway	17
Boeing Airplane	22
Bethelehem Steel	46
United S Steel	51
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
United S Smelting	38
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	38 1/2
Chrysler Motors	55
General Motors	38
General Electric	38 3/4
Union Carbide	64 1/2
Plymouth Oil	17
Socony Oil	14
St Oil of N J Oil	42
National Dairy	14
Chase Bank	20
National City Bank	25 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	390
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	88
Firestone Rubber	20

Slightly rally but condition unchanged. Turnover 1 3/4 million shares. Plymouth Oil has declared 35 cents extra dividend 25 cents ex dividend on 3-12-37. United Corporation declared 20 cent ex dividend on 2-12-37.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov 23

T T London on:—	
New York	5.00.47
Paris	147.13
Berlin	12.38
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	9.00 3/16
Brussels	29.41
Milan	95.12
Berne	21.61 1/2
Prague	142.12

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Nov 23

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	9 1/4

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1937

Federation A Fissiparous Institution

PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA'S SCATHING EXPOSURE OF PLAN AT COCHIN CONFERENCE

TRICHUR: November 21.

The first All-Cochin Political Conference was held here to-day, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presiding.

Opening the Conference Mrs. Kamaladevi said unity of the people of India would be more impressive and vital, because under Federation States would play a great part in the shaping of the future of India.

Unless people of British India and Indian States stood shoulder-to-shoulder and fought for the achievement of common rights and privileges, the future was not bright.

Imperialist power and strength were concentrated in the Centre and our struggle against the proposed Federation was bound to be much more fierce than hitherto.

The object of Indian National Congress was achievement of complete independence for All-India. British imperialism dominated as much over the Indian States as over British India so they must fight under the banner of the Indian National Congress and destroy the Federation.

How They Rule

In the course of his Presidential address, Dr. Pattabhi said people of British India and Indian States should aim at unity all places together 561 States of India and the 11 Provinces.

He added: States are governed by Princes who are ostensibly independent but who take their orders in almost all matters from Political Agent, who takes them in turn from the Political Secretary, and who from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Whatever transformations may be taking place in the British Provinces in the way of establishing democratic rule.—Our achievements may be little but the ideal is not disputed—the same remains that in the Indian States themselves the people have not been admitted in the first place to a real voice in the affairs of internal Government of the States and in the second place to any voice in the Federal affairs of the country. Neither the Indian National Congress, nor even the Muslim League, disputes the propriety of a Federal structure as the only solution of the problem of bringing together the various provinces and States of India but the pseudo-Federation which has been concocted by the British political doctors is a poisonous prescription wholly deleterious to the health and well-being of the Indian body politics.

It is a fissiparous institution releasing centrifugal forces where it ought to have established a centripetal structure.

The people of the States do not figure in the picture. The States do doubtless enjoy a measure of representation which is very large indeed, being 125 out of 375 in the Lower House and 104 out of 260 in the Upper House.

This large representation however is given not to the people of the States but to the Princes and the Princes send their nominees to the Legislature.

Princes In Bondage

When you consider the bondage that the Princes are subjected to it must be taken for granted that the representatives have to take their orders from the Princes who are in turn subjected to the personal rule of the hierarchy of officials who have been already described.

Instead of building Indian nationalism upon the basis of Indian States and Provinces we raise not a single pointed spire but a series of jogged turrets wanting in unity and artistic beauty alike.

As long as the people of the States do not figure in the picture of Federation, so long the Federation cannot be regarded as genuine or beneficent. The Princes have to forego a number of their rights and privileges in joining the Federation. It is but right that they should do so because: When you join a larger body you must adopt a policy of give and take. You are taking a number of additional privileges and therefore must give away some of the existing ones.

Not The People

But who is called upon to do all this? Not the people of the States whose interests are badly affected by this change but the Princes themselves who are subject to extraneous influences and who are not even taking their people into their confidence in the matter of such an absorption into this spurious body.

States Peoples' Duty

Responsible Government alone in States will not solve their problem for they cannot be a floating body in the firmament of Indian nationalism. They must co-ordinate themselves with the provinces.

The people of the States have a double duty laid upon them, namely, the duty of asserting the popular voice in the internal affairs, and also the duty of claiming their legitimate share in the Federal structure. The latter has been denied to them in the scheme of Government of India Act and therefore it is up to them to represent to their princes that it will not be to their interest that he should join over your heads in a federation which is positively designed to hinder India's progress—not helping it in any wise.

Mr. T. J. George, Chairman of the Reception Committee, dealt at length with the physical, geographical, cultural, economic and religious unity of India which may be temporarily eclipsed by the forms of political and administrative separation.

The scheme of federation, as it appears at present, though superficially a unifying force, really seeks to continue some of these vicious dicisive forces and fissiparous tendencies.

Pointing out the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result of the State people joining their brethren in British India in their common cry for liberty and freedom, Mr. George said:—

The tie would inevitably impart a better tone, create a more healthy political atmosphere in our domestic politics.

The invigorating Congress winds would sweep down from the North, penetrating into our dingy recesses making a clean sweep of the cobwebs of local diplomacy which have often proved the bane of small and uncontrolled party cliques paralysing their progressive activities. The tie will also help in cultivating a wider patriotism and extending their mental and political horizon.

No Fear For Minorities

Mr. George felt there was no need for any fear on the part of minority communities that if they joined the agitation for political advancement they would lose the few privileges they had got by slow and painful agitation.

It was more from confidence and co-operation that the minority communities stand to gain than from an attitude of aloofness and suspicion.—A. P.

Group photo taken when a batch of guests with the Hon. Dr. Gilder arrived at the residence of Mr. Haldipur (President District Congress Committee and Member of the Legislative Council) on the occasion of the "At Home" given in honour of the Honourable Minister, during his visit to Karwar.

3,000 Workers Down Tools

Assault On Woman Workers Resented

RAJNANDGAON, Nov. 24.

Three thousand workmen of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mill have been rendered idle, the management having declared a lockout yesterday following the cessation of work by about 200 women workers employed in the reeling and winding departments.

It is alleged that one of the officers assaulted a woman worker which was deeply resented by the workers, and they stopped work demanding the officer's dismissal.

The management states that the lock-out is for an indefinite period, until such time as the present situation continues.—United Press.

Mrs. PANDIT IN CAWNPORE

Villagers Walk 18 Miles To Greet Minister

CAWNPORE, Nov. 23.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, U. P. arrived here this morning and was received by the Collector and Congressmen. Later, about a thousand villagers from Pukrayan, eighteen miles from Cawnpore, who arrived here yesterday, marched to the Circuit House to greet the Minister. She left for Derapur this afternoon.—A.P.

NEILL STATUE Removed To The Museum

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The statue of General Neill, near Messrs. Spencer and Company, in Mount Road, was removed, last night, to the Madras Government Museum. The removal was effected by a number of workmen under the supervision of an officer of the Public Works Department. The entire operation took nearly five hours to complete. The statue was placed on a four-wheeled cart and taken to the Museum, which was reached by 3 a.m.

It will be recalled, in this connection, that an agitation for the removal of the statue was carried on in 1927, known as the Neill Statue Satyagraha.

At a meeting of the Madras District Congress Committee held on Saturday last at the Congress House, Royapettah, a resolution was passed congratulating the Madras Ministry on its action in having ordered the removal of the statue to the Museum.

QUAKE SHOCK IN ASSAM

DHUBRI, Nov. 24.

A smart earthquake shock was experienced this morning after a lapse of several months.

Doors and windows jingled and many came out of their houses in panic. No loss of life or damage to property is reported.—A.P.

Wipe Out Rent Arrears

U. P. Kisan Sangh Demands Occupancy Rights For Tenants

LUCKNOW: November 22.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Kisan Sangh, U. P., met on November 20 and 21 at the residence of Acharya Narendra Deo. Prominent amongst those who attended were: Hon. B. Purushottam Das Tandon, President; Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Secretary; Mr. C. B. Gupta, Mr. Sajjad Saheer, Mr. B. N. Sanyal, Mr. Gangadhar Sharma, Mr. Suraj Bali Pandey and Seth Damodar Swarup.

The meeting decided to hold an extraordinary conference of the Provincial Kisan Sangh, U.P. at Pilibhit on December 4 and 5 under the presidentship of B. Sampurnanand. It will deliberate over the questions referred to the Government of U.P. Agrarian Committee and place its proposals before the same.

Two representatives from every affiliated Kisan Sangh along with the Executive of the Provincial Kisan Sangh will form the Subject Committee. Only those Sanghs will be represented who will have sent their affiliation forms duly filled along with the quota of their membership dues to Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Secretary.

The following recommendations have already been made by the Executive Committee for the extraordinary session:

1. All arrears of rent to be wiped out.

2. Occupancy rights to be conferred on all tenants and their heirs irrespective of the extent of holdings.

3. Recorded sir land to be limited to a minimum of 50 acres and otherwise a graded scale will determine the extend of Sir. The rest of sir land to be distributed by specially appointed tribunals preferably to cultivators who last tiled the soil or failing that to any other proper claimant. No Khudkasht rights will be given to any person who does not begin Khudkasht on his own sir land. Sir land may be sublet on terms enjoined on occupancy tenants.

The following gradation is recommended by the Committee: upto 15 acres—100 per cent., 15 to 30 acres 50 per cent, 30 to 150 acres 5 per cent. above 150 acres 1 per cent.

A committee consisting of B. Purshotamdas Tandon, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Z. Ahmed, B. Sampurnanand, Mr. Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Dewan Shatrughan Singh, Mr. B. N. Sanyal and Mr. Mohanlal Gautam (convenor) has been appointed to make recommendations on the remaining terms of U. P. Agrarian Committee.—A.P.

C. P. Kisans To March To Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 23.

It has been decided to present a memorandum on behalf of Kisan Sabhas on Monday the 13th December, 1937 before the Assembly Members and the Congress Ministry.

A representative meeting of peasants of the province and the citizens of Nagpur will be held on 12th December at the Chitnis Park and demands from peasants such as abolition of Malguzari system, reduction of Malguzar's rent share, reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent., liquidation of debts, etc. shall be presented by the peasants to the Ministers.

Mofussil Kisan workers have decided to bring batches of peasants on the aforesaid date and the Kisans of C. P. and Berar are expected to join the march in large numbers.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Maulana Abul Qasim Saif's Call To Muslims

BENARES, Nov. 23.

Maulana Abul Qasim Saif, President of the All-India Ahle-Hadis League, has issued a statement in the course of which he appeals to the members of the Ahle-Hadis community to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress and support the joint electorates. He also appeals to them to vote for Congress Muslim candidates in the coming by-elections in Moradabad, Saharanpur and Bulandshahar.—A.P.

Three persons implicated in an impersonation of C. I. D. men were sentenced to two years' R. I. each in the Esplanade Police Court.

15 UNDER-TRIAL CONGRESSMEN ON HUNGER-STRIKE

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

Fifteen Congress workers including Mr. Mariswami Hiramutt, Acting President of the Mysore Congress Board and Mr. Boranna Gowda, Deputy whip of the Congress Assembly Party, who are undertrials in the jail convicted on rioting charge, have gone on hungerstrike from yesterday as a protest against the removal of Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Mr. Timma Reddy and other prisoners from Bangalore to Mysore and Shimoga jails.—United Press.

N. M. JOSHI MEETS LABOUR MINISTER

Legislation For Workers Advocated

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Mr. N. M. Joshi Labour Leader, who arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay met Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries at the Secretariat to-day and had two hours' conversations with him on various labour problems in the course of which Mr. Joshi suggested Labour Legislation on matters attracting the attention of labourers most in the country. He later met the Premier at the Secretariat.

Mr. Joshi is staying here for a couple of days. He addresses a labour meeting to-morrow.—A.P.

Mr. Dadasaheb Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, arrived by boat at Ratnagiri on a private visit. He was welcomed by local Congress workers and garlanded.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS FLIGHT LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT IMMEDIATELY--
--ALL ABOARD, PLEASE---
THERE GO HAMON, SHASTA AND THE ARAB---BUT GOSH, WHERE'S WADE?
10-21
JUST ANOTHER MINUTE---
I'M SORRY, INSPECTOR--- WE'RE FIVE MINUTES LATE NOW--- WE CAN'T HOLD IT ANY LONGER--- CLOSE IT UP, HARRY!
WELL, IT'S ABOUT TIME! I THOUGHT YOU'D NEVER---
SAVE IT, DONAVAN--- LET'S HOP IN AND SURPRISE HAMON AND HIS FRIENDS!
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